The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 28 pages in three sections

No. 1493 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丙辰年六月初十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

13,000 FURTHER PRISONERS MADE BY TSAR'S ARMY

Victorious in Pinsk Marshes And Repulse Germans Near Gruziaten

AUSTRIANS RETIRE

Vienna Admits Falling Back; Turks Bringing Up Big Re-inforcements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 7.—An official communique reports: The Russians have captured over 10,000 more prisoners, including 5,000 in the region of the Dniester. The prisoners taken on the 4th and 5th, west of the River Styr, on a line below Kolki, total 300 officers and 7,415 men. Many guns and rifles were also captured.

The Russians achieved fresh successes south of Pinsk Marshes and took 3,000 prisoners in addition to those captured in the region of Baranovitchi.

Violent German attacks near Gruziaten were repulsed. There was desperate fighting on the right bank of the Dniester, near Jivatchoff and Hobzimirz.

Desperate attacks made by the enemy, eastwards and south-east of Baranovitchi, were repulsed.

There were successful artillery engagements along the Dvina, above Fredrichstadt. The fighting at Baranovitchi is continuing to our advantage. All attacks made by the enemy to retake ground failed. We captured 78 officers and 3,000 men between the 3rd and the 5th of this month.

The communique mentions that, during the fighting on the right of the Dniester, the Germans defending a village received their assailants with jets of liquid fire. Consequently, when the village was captured, after a great charge by the Crimean Tartars, the German prisoners were bayonetted and a thousand other prisoners taken.

A gallant feat was performed by 20 Cossacks, who swam the Dniester and captured a village, a hundred prisoners and a gun.

The Turks in the Caucasus, between the Taurus and the River Chorokh and also in the region of Diarbekir, are being steadily driven back, with great losses.

London, July 7.—An Austrian communique admits that the Austrian forces retired two miles on one front.

It is unofficially stated in Petrograd that the Russian forces operating in the direction of Bagdad have retired eighty miles, not merely owing to the pressure of the Turks, who have concentrated the force designed for Egypt besides the troops recently in Bulgaria and 130,000 formerly threatening Salonica on this front, but also owing to the intense heat in Mesopotamia. In the coolness of the hills, the Russians will await a more favorable season to advance.

Ll. George Appointed British War Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—Official.—Mr. D. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, is appointed Secretary of State for War.

SILVER MARKET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that the heaviness of the market is mainly due to selling by the banks dealing with China, which, with normal supplies from America, has met the coinage demand. The size of the stock in London, which is over ten million standard ounces, has discouraged outside buying, such as from the Indian bazaars.

New York reports that the Mexicans have rejected the Carranza currency and are hoarding silver.

Asks Punishment Of Capt. Bent For Loss Of The Chiyo Maru

Prosecutor Demands That His Certificate Be Suspended For Four Months

Tokio, July 1.—The public inquiry into the loss of the T.K.K. Chiyo Maru was resumed today in the Marine Court, before Judge Takatori and two Associate Judges, the chief point of the inquiry being the time at which the disaster occurred.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Yamamuro, the Second Officer, stated that he was on duty between midnight and 4 a.m., being relieved shortly before the accident occurred. Though it was not moon-light, the sky was clear at midnight. At about 3 a.m. it became overcast, but it cleared up at 4 a.m., when he was relieved by Mr. Sakai, the First Officer. There was fog at the time he came off duty. He went to bed at 4.15 a.m., but soon after he felt a sudden shock, which awoke him. He believed the time of the accident was 4.30 a.m.

Mr. Ito, the Wireless Operator, was next examined. The Court asked witness why he altered the time of the accident, which he gave as 4.25 a.m. in his report to the Director of the Communications Bureau, to 4.30 a.m.

In reply witness stated that it was 4.25 a.m. by his watch, but when later he visited the Captain's cabin he discovered that there was a discrepancy of five minutes between the two watches and he then made the correction.

The Court asked witness if he heard the gong at 4.30 a.m., but he gave an evasive answer and finally pleaded ignorance.

A student of the Mercantile Marine School, named Okubo, who was next examined, stated that he was on deck with the Second Officer between midnight and 4 a.m. At 4 a.m. it was dark, but starlight. He did not remember hearing the gong at 4.30 a.m., but as, fifteen minutes after the accident, he knew it was 4.45 a.m., he inferred that the disaster occurred at about 4.30 a.m.

Mr. Yoshimura, the Fourth Officer, who was the last examined, stated that the night was so clear that he could see for a radius of seven or eight miles, but that it became suddenly dark five or six minutes previous to the accident. He went for the Captain at 4.20 a.m. and the Captain appeared on deck at about 4.30 a.m., a few minutes after the accident.

The hearing was to be resumed today.

Tokio, July 5.—The inquiry into the stranding of the Chiyo Maru is proceeding in the Tokio Marine Court. On Monday the verdict was demanded by the prosecuting officer that Captain Bent's certificate be suspended for a period of four months, and that Chief Officer Sakai be reprimanded. The decision is expected on July 8.

RIVER PIRATES' HAUL

The river steamer Lih-Kung of the Lih-Hsing Steamship Company was attacked by a band of pirates when she arrived at Shih-Huh near the Chekiang-Kiangsu border Friday. The pirates were about 60 in number. A fight took place between them and a force of native soldiers. One soldier was killed. Goods worth $6,000 were taken.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava....July 14
Per N.Y.K. Hakuai Maru..July 15

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru July 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about July 15, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Singapore on July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

LUNG CHI-KWANG DEFENDS CANTON WITH BIG FORCE

Has Advantage in Numbers, But Gen. Mo Is Quietly Pushing Forward

FAMINE IS FEARED

Military Monopolise Rail Transport; Precautions Against Looting

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 7.—Fighting continues at Tsingyun. General Lung Chi-kwang, possessing the advantage in men, is concentrating forces at Tsingyun, to prevent his opponents reaching Canton by the railway.

The Republican General, Mo Kwing-sun, is quietly pushing forward to Canton along the Samshui-Canton Railway, which Lung Chi-kwang's best generals are defending. The military are monopolising the railroads, to the exclusion of the public. Apprehending famine in the country districts, river transportation has been resumed.

The Government denies the unconfirmed report of the loss of the Bocca Tigris Forts. The Militia will protect the city and prevent looting in the event of any conflict between the Republicans and Lung Chi-kwang's troops.

Yen Fu Retracts

The famous Chinese scholar, Dr. Yen Fu, one of the six promoters of the Chou An Hui, has published two letters concerning his connection with the monarchical movement. The first letter was written four days before the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai and the other after Yuan's death. In his first letter he states that the true reason of defeat of the government is not only due to the president's violation of his oaths, but also because he had done nothing for the people.

In his second letter he states that his name was used without his full consent, and owing to lack of courage, he failed publicly to repudiate his association with the seditious society. However, he admitted that he did believe that China is not yet ripe for the Republican Government.

Tong Shao-yi's Cryptic Wire

For the fourth time, President Li Yuan-hung has telegraphed to Tong Shao-yi urging him to accept the appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new cabinet. And for the fourth time Tong Shao-yi has replied. Three of the despatches were refusals of the post but the last one was non-committal. The last wire was sent to the president on Friday night and said:

"I am prepared to face difficulties. If I shrink from them I have no excuse to make to the people. I have repeatedly refused the appointment because there is something undetermined as to the responsibility."

It is pointed out that President Li will have some difficulty figuring out a reply to the last cryptic sentence. Mr. Tong adds that his former wire explained his position. The former wire was a refusal of the position.

At Republican Headquarters yesterday it was made clear that the reluctance of Tong Shao-yi and other Republicans to serve in the cabinet was a result of the personnel, which includes monarchists. This, they say, indicates that the government is making no attempt to return to the constitutional government of the Chinese Republic but is attempting to form a cabinet that will include all the old forms. The men to whom there is most objection among the Republicans are, Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of the Interior; Wang Ta-hsieh, Minister of Communications, and Admiral Chen Pih-kwan, Minister of the Navy. The first two of these were prominent in the monarchical movement and their stand is well known. The third is a monarchist and an official of the old type that the Republicans insist shall be deprived of all power. The Minister of the Navy is also objectionable to the Republicans.

Russia and Japan Sign Pact For Joint Action In Far East In Their Common Interests

Japan to Take Railway Section from Changchun To Sungari River; Britain Is Satisfied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, July 7.—The Russo-Japanese agreement has been signed and ratified. Its text was to be given out in Petrograd and Tokio, simultaneously.

The agreement constitutes an entente regarding China, settles outstanding differences of minor importance, recognises mutual rights and concedes the section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Changchun to the Sungari River to Japan.

The Press welcomes the agreement and regards it as the strongest diplomatic achievement since the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The agreement was officially promulgated at 4 p.m. It is very brief, containing two clauses.

Agree to Joint Action

The first says that both parties agree not to participate in any political combination directed against one or the other. The second states that, in the case of territorial righs or special interests in the Far East of one of the contractors which are recognised by the other being threatened, Russia and Japan shall consult regarding what measures to take to safeguard and defend those rights and interests.

A statement issued by the Foreign Office says: "The new agreement is intended to be prominently associated with other international compacts and ensure a plan of stability in Eastern Asia. Its wording is brief, but its motives are of far-reaching movement.

"It testifies to the strong determination of both Powers to maintain relations of mutual confidence and perfect accord and to co-ordinate their efforts in defence of their legitimate rights and interests in the Far East. The agreement does not prejudice in any degree the position of any other Power equally committed to pacific aims.

"The agreement is in full harmony with, and adds strength to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, of which it is the corollary."

China Issue Not Involved

Frequent, unauthorised reports in the press have led to the belief that the document contained much bearing on Japan's future attitude to China. This, however, is contradicted by the document.

Petrograd, July 6.—A Russo-Japanese convention has been signed which provides that the two countries shall unite their efforts to maintain the permanent peace of the Far East.

The new convention deals with the attitude of each Power in the event of any political engagement or combination directed against the other. It also provides that, in the event of any menace to the territorial rights or special interest in the Far East of one of the high contracting parties which is recognised by the other, Russia and Japan will consult regarding the measures to be taken with a view to support and co-operation for the safeguarding and defence of these rights and interests.

London, July 7.—Reuter's Agency learns that Great Britain has expressed satisfaction at the signing of the Russo-Japanese treaty of alliance, which is regarded in every way as strengthening the Anglo-Japanese alliance and consolidating the relations of all the Allies in the Far East.

Present Text to Chinese

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 8.—It is reported that the Japanese Legation will submit to the Chinese Government today the contents of the new Russian-Japanese convention, dealing with the transfer of the Changchun-Sungari railway, the Japanese navigation rights on the Sungari, etc.

KERBELA TRIBES RISE AGAINST TURKS' RULE

Punitive Force Is Despatched From Bagdad, But Compelled To Retire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that it was not desirable to give information concerning the strength, movements and intentions of the British forces in the Euphrates region. Reports have been received of a rising at Kerbela against the Turks, who sent a force from Bagdad, which was compelled to retire.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Crewe said that the Mesopotamia papers are ready for the printer.

CAPTURE BRITISH SHIP.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 7.—The Germans claim to have captured the British steamer Restrio, near the English coast.

London, July 7.—The British steamer Gannet (1,127 tons) has been sunk.

FIGHTING FAVORS ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 7.—The official communique issued today reported intense artillery activity between the Adige and the Astico and operations in the other theaters proceeding in favor of the Italians.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 7.—The increase in exports from the United Kingdom for the month of June totalled £7,401,587 and the increase in imports £11,027,761 as compared with the same month last year.

SIR EDWARD GREY IS ELEVATED TO EARLDOM

King Confers High Honor Upon British Secretary for Foreign Affairs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—His Majesty has been pleased to confer an Earldom on the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, K.G., Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

CAPT. HIGGINS, s.s. HANUI, IS FOUND DEAD—SHOT

Had Pistol in His Hand; China Coast Officer, Formerly Commander in Navy

Captain Higgins, master of the coasting steamer Hanui, was found dead in his cabin on Monday with a bullet wound in his head. A pistol was in his hand.

The steamer runs between Wuchow and Hongkong. When she docked the Hongkong police were informed that the body was discovered soon after the Hanui left Kongmoon on her outward journey. She was immediately brought back to Hongkong.

Capt. Higgins was an ex-navy Commander. He has a wife in England and a daughter in Hongkong.

SUN YU-CHUN TO ANHUI

Sun Yu-chun, one of the leaders in the monarchical movement, left Shanghai for Nanking yesterday. He will proceed to Anhui, his native province. It is understood that Sun Yu-chun has naturalised himself as a Japanese subject, and that he expects to proceed abroad after his return from Anhui.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED

San Francisco (undated).—Mr. Chapman, American aviator and member of the Foreign Air Corps of France, was killed after shooting down two German air machines.

Britain and Italy In Marriage Alliance?

Princess Yolande and Prince Edward

Italy and England may soon be allied not only by the bonds of war but by a royal marriage as well, if the reports of the engagement of Princess Yolande of Italy to Edward, Prince of Wales, are true.

The 22-year-old Prince of Wales visited Rome a few weeks ago and then made a trip to the Italian front, where he was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. After his return the King is said to have summoned the Princess, with the Queen, to army headquarters to extend his congratulations. It was while returning from this visit that the Queen and Princess Yolande narrowly escaped death when Austrian aviators attacked their train.

The Princess celebrated her 15th birthday June 1. She is said to be extremely popular with the Italian people. Interest in the reported engagement centers in the fact that the bonds of friendship between two of the Allies would be materially strengthened by the marriage.

Mr. Wilson Accepts Carranza's Offer To Enter Negotiations

Reuter's Service

Washington, July 7.—America has accepted President Carranza's proposal to settle the differences existing between the United States and Mexico by direct negotiations.

Home Rule Statement By Premier on Monday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 6.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith promised to make a statement on Ireland on Monday.

At a meeting of Unionist members of the House of Commons, to discuss the Irish settlement, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Walter Long replied to opponents, urging that it is a matter of Imperial necessity.

Casement's appeal will be heard on July 17.

MUNSEY BUYS N. Y. SUN

New York, July 1.—Mr. Frank Munsey, proprietor of the New York Press, has bought the New York Sun and lowered the price of the paper to one cent. The New York Press will cease publication.

THE PASSPORT CASE

The adjournment taken Friday in the case against Maxine Johnson in the United States Court for China was the first granted in that trial. The case went over from Thursday to Friday, but this was not technically an adjournment.

1ST STAGE ALLIES' ASSAULT FINISHED; SHELLING REOPENS

Policy Now Is Successive Moves Forward; Long Contest Expected

'RECKLESS FURY'

Crown Prince Hurls Masses Against French, Who Score Fresh Advances

BRITISH SUCCESSES

Stand Fierce Fight at La Boisselle and Capture Another Trench

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 7.—The first stage of the battle of the Somme has ended and the second has begun, at least on the British sector, where, according to a semi-official communique, a methodical bombardment of the enemy's lines has recommenced.

This communique again emphasises that there is no longer any question of furious assaults, but only of successive moves forward, after the German positions have been razed. "This great battle will last for weeks, even months, if necessary, for we have both the men and material."

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Germans are withdrawing troops from Verdun.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of the battle in Picardy, the progress of the French left wing, in carrying the village of Hem, on the right bank of the Somme, was due mainly to the efficacious action of heavy artillery, firing from Hill 105, below Feuillere and sweeping the flanks of the German positions on the other side of the river.

The different French wings are thus progressing prudently, one after the other, in mutual aid, each organizing its conquered ground and advancing only part of its big guns, while the remainder of the artillery supports the other wing. The task of the infantry has been relatively easy, as the proportion of dead in certain German trenches amounted to eighty per cent and the survivors were unable to resist.

Germans' Reckless Fury

On Thursday, the Germans manifested counter-action and launched, with reckless fury, fruitless onslaughts against our troops firmly installed in their new positions. The only success obtained by the Germans was the recapture of two small woods north of Hem, but the French scored fresh advances east of that village.

A lull is likely to take place now. Too rapid progression would be a mistake, as the salient formed by the French advance must be kept in connection with the British advance. If it is cast forward too much, this salient would be exposed to flank attacks by the Germans. It is necessary also to organise an artillery preparation against the defensive works executed by the Germans during their retreat and to harass the troops reformed in the rear of their lines.

The end of the day was marked by heavy shelling by the Germans on their lost position. Their counter-action has been fruitless. The *morale* manifested by our prisoners, even the officers, is very low.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: We have taken 76 guns and hundreds of machine-guns.

There have been local engagements north of the Somme and a calm on most of the front south of the Somme. There was no infantry action on the Meuse front.

Abortive Counter-Action

The communique in the evening reported: The enemy today attempted counter-action at the two extremities of the French sector on both banks of the Somme. All their attacks were repulsed.

A series of counter-attacks made by the Germans, north of Hem, north of the Somme and between Estrees and Belloy, south of the Somme, were all shattered by our curtain-fire. The

Germans lost heavily, including prisoners. Two companies in a communication trench were annihilated by enfilading machine-gun fire.

There was an artillery duel on the left of the Meuse and a violent enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

The communique this afternoon reported: The night was calm on both banks of the Somme. There were very violent artillery duels at Thiaumont, Fleury and Le Chenois.

German aeroplanes bombed the open town of Lure, 11 women and 2 children being killed or wounded. The attack has been noted, with a view to reprisals.

A French air-squadron bombed the railway-junction at Lam-les-Moines, west of Charleville and felled two German aeroplanes.

British Progress

London, July 7.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: As a result of violent bomb-fighting we progressed at certain points in the main battle area. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

Low clouds interfered with aeroplane flying, but a British machine in the Tsapavme (?) area, dropping to 300 feet, successfully bombed a train from which German re-inforcements were alighting. A British heavy battery, in another area, secured direct hits on a German battery battalion in column of route, inflicting many casualties.

Details of the raid made by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers show that three enemy mine-shafts were destroyed and the enemy suffered 150 casualties, excluding the 43 prisoners brought back by the raiders.

The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions at Vernafay Wood, Montauban and near La Boisselle, sometimes using lachrymatory shells.

After severe fighting eastward of La Boisselle, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, we captured another trench on a front of a thousand yards, where we are now firmly established. We completely crushed a determined attack south-west of Thiepval.

General Haig reported today: At dawn today, the British renewed their vigorous offensive on certain sectors east of Albert. The Germans, simultaneously, launched heavy attacks on our new trenches in the vicinity of the Ancre and north of Fricourt. Violent fighting is proceeding on the whole front between the Ancre and Montauban.

Tactical Successes

Our infantry have gained several important tactical successes in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contal Maison, but north-west of Thiepval the enemy succeeded temporarily in regaining 200 yards of lost ground.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters reports that the Allies are busy consolidating their gains and preparing for their next mighty thrust. Meanwhile, they are continually battering, bombing and bayonetting the enemy in a very effective way.

The situation is somewhat reminiscent of Verdun, with the important distinction that the enemy do not possess lines of fortifications on which to retreat from our smashing blows. From the coast to the trenches, northern France is flooded with onflowing streams of khaki. The contagious confidence of our army is irresistible.

Prisoners testify that all is not harmony in the enemy's ranks. The Saxons are unanimously tired of the war and are glad to be captured.

Fuller details of the northern attack on the 1st show that concentrated enemy machine-guns took a terrible toll of the British ranks. The East Lancashire Regiment, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, the Somerset Light Infantry and the Hampshire Regiment suffered most severely, while the Ulster Division also had fearful losses.

"We are winning the war, but the price is heavy."

'The Only Girl'

The Bandman Opera Company gave their farewell performance at the Lyceum Theater last night and the audience enjoyed a treat with the production of 'The Only Girl.'

Mr. Leland Hodgson had the majority of the work to do and as usual did it well. He is one of the best light comedians that Bandman has brought out and we hope to see him again in the near future. Miss Betty Linley played her part in fine style and scored a big hit in her military song.

The company left at one o'clock this morning for Hongkong and after a short tour through Manila and India they will go home and hope to be out here again early next year.

BABY'S PICTURE
It's our speciality.
Burr 2 Broadway

CHEKIANG AND KIANGSU PREACHERS IN SESSION

Summer Institute Meets At Hangchow; Primary School Teachers Also Gather

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, July 8.—The fifth annual meeting of the Chekiang-Kiangsu Preachers' Summer Institute is now in session. Nearly one hundred delegates, Christian workers representing practically every denomination in this section, are in attendance. The meetings are being held in the handsome buildings of the Hangchow Christian College overlooking the beautiful Chien Tang River. Among the teachers and speakers are Rev. Chen Chin-yi of the Continuation Committee, Archdeacon Sing and Rev. T. H. Zia of Ningpo, Mr. S. T. Wen, and Revs. Henry Moule, J. L. Stuart, Ernest Box, J. M. Blain, and R. F. Fitch.

Another meeting of importance, a Primary School Teachers' Institute, convenes today in Wayland Academy. The institute is under the supervision of Rev. J. M. Espey, secretary in charge of primary education in this region. This institute is also interdenominational in its character. Its delegates come principally from Hangchow, Huchow, Kashing, Shaoshing, and Ningpo.

Four summer schools for illiterate boys between the ages of thirteen and twenty are being organized in different parts of the city by the Young Men's Christian Association. The teaching will be done by students from the various schools who have volunteered to give their services without remuneration.

Dr. P. W. Kuo (Ph. D. Columbia University) at present Dean of the Government Normal College, Nanking, has been elected president of the Hangchow Christian College. Dr. Kuo is well known and highly esteemed in Hangchow. The election of a Chinese as head of a leading Christian institution of learning is in keeping with the times. If he accepts the position it is believed a great impetus will be given the cause of Christian education and indeed to the whole Christian movement.

Mr. Tsang T'ai-ien, one of the best known early Revolutionists and Mr. Chu We-sen, Chekiang's first Civil Governor under the Republican regime, are visitors in the city. Both are receiving distinguished honors from officials, educators, and other leading men of the city.

Rev. Warren H. Stuart and Messrs. E. A. Turner and K. Y. Ma are attending the Kiangnan Student Conference in Soochow. Many of the foreign community have left for the summer resorts.

Alleged Defalcation Of Monarchist Leads To Peking Sensation

The Peking Gazette reports: Late on Tuesday night an indignant crowd, numbering some two hundred, forced an entrance into the house of Mr. Ku Ao, the former Chief of the Law Compilation Bureau—whose notorious activity in connection with the monarchical movement has caused him to be classified among the "Thirteen Guardians"—and tried to pull down the house of the monarchist. In spite of the persuasion of the police the crowd was so wrought up that it did not take any notice of the words of the guardians of the peace. The policemen on the scene soon found that they were helpless to keep the mob in order and sent for further assistance; but by this time the mob had already forced an entrance into the house.

Fortunately the house was empty and, with the exception of one or two servants, not a single soul was found inside. Failing to find Mr. Ku Ao, the raiders sought to give vent to their anger and indignation by pulling down the house. The scene at one moment looked very ugly, but by the timely arrival of some higher police officers, the mob was calmed down. The crowd did not, however, consent to disperse until the police authorities had promised to take measures for the immediate arrest and punishment of the former Chief of the Law Compilation Bureau.

The mystery behind the incident, which appeared very much like a political demonstration, turned out to be a case of fraud, in which, it is alleged, an embezzlement of some $180,000 is involved. According to a vernacular paper, it appears that the Government entrusted Mr. Ku Ao with loan bonds of the face value mentioned for repayment of certain Szechuen Railway shares. Instead of distributing the bonds among the share-holders, it is whispered that Mr. Ku deposited the bonds as "collateral" with a certain foreign bank. The demands of the share-holders have hitherto been blandly ignored by the monarchist official. Upon the death of President Yuan, Mr. Ku arranged to leave the Capital with the funds realised on the bonds; and he clandestinely removed every article in his house by the back door. The matter finally became known to the Railway share-holders with the resulting scene of Tuesday night. The police are now doing their best to bring the accused to face the charges against him.

HIRING RATE REDUCED
at
THE
Central Garage Co., Limited
Cars $4.00 per hour
Open day and night
'Phone 3809—(3 lines)
Ask for
Hiring Department

AUSTRIAN WAR NEWS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram (delayed).—Vienna, July 3.—Russian theater.—There is nothing important to report from the Bukhovina. The fighting for Kolomea has extended. A strong hostile advance west of the town was stopped by a counter-attack.

South of Tiumacz, where German and Austro-Hungarian troops are fighting, a Russian cavalry attack over a front of 1½ kilometers broke down in the artillery and infantry fire.

In the district south of Lutsk, the attack of the Allies gained further ground. West and north-west of Lutsk, violent Russian advances were repulsed.

A Russian cavalry attack in the Zloczewka district likewise failed. North-east of Baranovitchi, German and Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed strong Russian attacks, which had been prepared by a violent artillery fire. The engagements have not yet completely ended.

Italian theater.—The enemy's gun and mine-thrower activity continued lively against the Doberdo heights, particularly against the district south of Monte de Seibusi. There were isolated and tenacious hand-grenade engagements.

In the Marmolata district and on the Austro-Hungarian front between the Brenta and the Adige, several enemy attacks were again repulsed.

In the district of Monte Interrotto, Lieutenant Kaiser, with a patrol of 6 men, belonging to the Austrian Territorial Regiment No. 26, brought back from a successful enterprise against hostile machine-guns, 266 Italians, among whom are 4 officers, whom he had made prisoners.

At other places on the front, 14 officers and 366 men were made prisoners yesterday.

SPRING FINDS FRANCE FULL OF NEW TROOPS

British Holding a Long Front Rejoice At The End Of Winter Work

British Headquarters, France, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A correspondent who has been absent for six months from the British front is amazed upon his return at the increase in numbers of men, guns, and equipment. The numerous battalions of the new army which have arrived have engulfed the regular army. Not one officer in ten that are met have had any military service before the war.

It now requires a ride of a hundred miles to compass the British front. Khaiki is thick in the villages of the Somme country, as well as in those of Northern Belgium. The British hold the famous "Labyrinth," as well as Ypres and Loos. In the course of the taking over of a long section of the French line, which freed troops for service, hundreds of miles of wire had to be laid, transport organized, headquarters moved, new corps and divisions created and commanders appointed. In the last few months new men have come into positions of responsibility. Men who entered the army as second lieutenants have become captains without yet being old enough to vote. Majors have become colonels and generals.

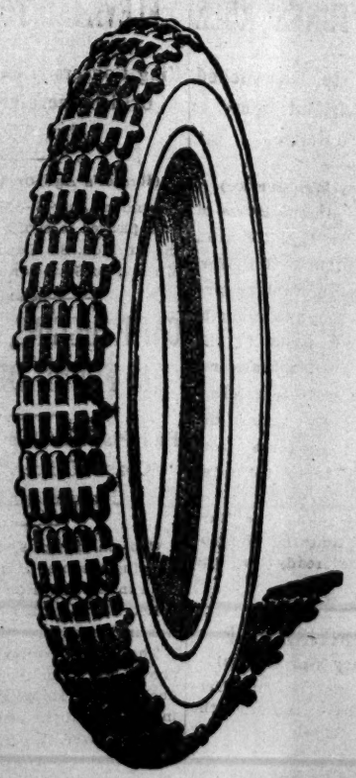
"We do not know when the war will be over, but we do know that Spring is here," say the soldiers. The second Winter in the trenches is finished. Its chill, wet monotony is over. Before another Winter—well, what will happen this Summer? The growth of the army and the sun drawing the moisture out of the mud emphasized the universal question. Never, so far as one can learn, have there been so many Germans and so many allied troops on the Western front as at this time. Next to the Verdun region the German concentration is heaviest in face of the British of any section from the North Sea to Switzerland. No German troops have been drawn off from the British front as reinforcements for the attack on Verdun. Whatever fighting there was through the Winter and there now is along the British front might best be described as trench raids. One side or the other demolishes a section of enemy trench by exploding mines or by artillery concentration. Then the infantry rushes the trench, gathers in some prisoners, does what damage it can and returns to its own trench.

In the morasses of the Ypres salient and the Loos region nothing more could be done though a Winter attack might be possible in high country like that around Vardun. Much ingenuity has been shown by both sides in these trench raids. But no sooner has one side worked out a new trick than the other learns how to counter it. "Mud" was the reason given in a word by an officer why the British could not attack in Winter to relieve the pressure on Verdun. "It was the season the Germans would have chosen for us to attack," he added.

Records of the
BANDMAN COMPANY'S OPERAS
at
ROBINSON'S

2419	In the Night	"Cinema Star"	$1.70
	Oh! Louisa	" "	
2593	They didn't believe me	"Tonight's the Night	$1.70
	Murders	" "	
2589	Knitting	Miss Phyllis Dare	$1.70
	I haven't got a penny	"	
2433	In the Night	"Tonight's the Night	$1.70
	Dorfkinder Waltz	"	
2622	They didn't believe me	Band	
	Tonight's the Night	"	
480	The Cinema Star One-step		$2.60
	Adele Selection	"	
552	Tonight's the Night	Part 1	$2.60
	" " "	Part 2	
553	Betty Waltz		$2.60
	Tonight's the Night, Waltz		
7104	Tonight's the Night	Part 1	$1.25
	" " "	" 2	
7204	Betty Selection	" 1	$1.25
	" "	" 2	
7226	Cinema Star	" 1	$1.25
	" "	" 2	
7174	They didn't believe me	Song	$1.25
	They had to swim back to the shore		

THE **5-FOLD GRIP**



With GOODRICH Safety Tread Tyres your car ABSOLUTELY HOLDS THE ROAD. The five fingers of live Para rubber constitute the only successful all-rubber non-skid tyre—the tyre that utilises all the power of your engine.

The GOODRICH Safety Tread is pre-eminent for safety and economy. Hundreds of thousands of motorists have proved it by COMPARISON—the only and the final test.

Fit one GOODRICH Safety Tread, test it thoroughly against any other tyres made, and all four wheels will be equipped with our tyres in future. It never fails. Try one on your car to-day. PROVE its Safety. PROVE its Economy. PROVE its Superiority. It is the only way.

GOODRICH
SAFETY TREAD TYRES
Obtainable at all Garages, or from the Distributors
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI AND HANKOW
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 3809

REAL SAVINGS—

The Magnet

That Draws Hundreds

to

THE WALK-OVER

Big Clearance Shoe Sale

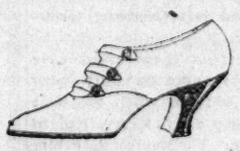
SECOND BIG WEEK BEGINS TO-MORROW

You've got to doff your hat to "Old General Public" when it comes to discriminating between that which is REAL and that which is not.

A simple announcement in last Sunday's "The China Press" has kept the busy Walk-Over Store busier than ever.

Why? Because "General Public" knows from past experience that he can believe what he reads in Walk-Over ads.

If they say "Big Savings," you can depend on it being true. This week we again say—



"BIG SAVINGS ALL THE WEEK!"

MEN'S BARGAINS

$15.00 and $16.00 Values	$10.98
$13.50 and $14.00 Values	$ 9.97
$12.00 and $12.50 Values	$ 8.99
$11.00 and $11.50 Values	$ 8.49
Special Lines	$ 6.99

WOMEN'S BARGAINS

$15.00 and $16.00 Values	$10.99
$13.50 and $14.00 Values	$ 9.99
$12.00 and $12.50 Values	$ 9.48
$11.00 and $11.50 Values	$ 8.99
$10.00 and $10.50 Values	$ 7.99
Special Lines	$ 4.99

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road.

DESCRIBES LIFE ON GERMAN SUBMARINE

Norwegian Ship Captain Tells Of Four Days in U Boat As Prisoner

London, May 31.—Life in a German submarine is described by Capt. Norberg of the Norwegian bark Lindfield, which was sent to the bottom by the Germans in the latter part of March. Capt. Norberg and his crew were taken aboard the submarine after their ship had been destroyed.

The Lindfield, a four masted bark of 2,276 tons, had been 128 days at sea when on Friday, March 24, about eighty miles southwest of Fastnet, a submarine was sighted on the surface. The submarine approached and fired two shots, of which one hit the bark's bowsprit.

At the same time the German naval flag was run up and Capt. Norberg was ordered by signal to send his ship's documents to the submarine. A lifeboat was swung out and the mate and four men rowed over with the documents, while the rest of the crew gathered together their belongings. When the mate left the submarine she hoisted a signal ordering the Norwegians to abandon their ship as quickly as possible. Captain and crew then took to the boats and the submarine fired four shots into the bark, which sank in forty minutes.

The submarine commander had promised to tow the boats as far as he dared toward the west coast of Ireland, and this was done. It was a rough journey, with the waves breaking over the boats, and after three hours the painter broke. The submarine commander then ordered the Lindfield's crew on board his vessel, but they had to leave their belongings behind them. The boats were again taken in tow, but after a few hours, with increasing wind and sea, they were lost.

Speed of 25 Knots

It was about 5 p.m. when the Lindfield's crew of twenty-four were taken on board the submarine. Capt. Norberg remained in the conning tower for an hour chatting with the commander and the pilot. The submarine, which was marked U-70, was an excellent sea boat, 220 feet in length, with a crew of thirty-seven, including the commander, two lieutenants and a war pilot. The captain of the Lindfield was allowed to go wherever he liked on board. He was told that on the surface the submarine could attain a speed of 25 knots, but that was so-called emergency speed. Below the surface the maximum speed was 15 knots. The submarine was probably built in 1914, as the motors had that date stamped on them.

There were two guns on deck and a supply of 600 shells was carried. There were two torpedo tubes, one forward and one aft, and the vessel could carry ten torpedoes. When the Lindfield's crew came on board there were nine torpedoes. One had been used the day before in torpedoing a steamer. Capt. Norberg was told that the submarine could remain away from her base for thirty to forty days. It was then a week since she had left Germany, probably Bremen.

On the surface there were four watches—four hours on duty with eight hours off; but when the boat was submerged all the crew had to be on duty, The officers' cabin, where Capt. Norberg was lodged, was comfortably provided with three berths. The vessels was of course lighted and heated by electricity, which also was used for cooking. The Lindfield's crew, including two British seamen, who were treated exactly as the others, were lodged in the torpedo chamber.

The prisoners got the same food as the submrine crew. Breakfast consisted of coffee, black bread, butter, sugar, condensed milk and sausages. A similar meal was served at 4 o'clock and again at 6.30 p.m., except in the latter case there was tea instead of coffee, and sardines in addition. Luncheon on Saturday consisted of mutton stew. On Sunday there was fresh meat and potatoes, with preserved plums as dessert. On Monday the midday meal was of rice and sausages.

Submerges in 50 Seconds

The submarine remained on the surface until Saturday afternoon, when a British destroyer was observed. The weather was somewhat misty. The signal to go down was immediately given and in fifty seconds the submarine submerged to about ten fathoms. A little later she rose to eight fathoms and kept at that depth for three-quarters of an hour, when she went down again to ten fathoms on account of the weather conditions, which the commander did not like. There she remained for three hours. Then she rose and travelled on the surface all through the night and all day on Sunday. At 7.35 p.m. on Sunday another British destroyer was observed and she went down again and remained some time.

During the night she rose again and remained on the surface until 3.30 on Monday morning, when she went down again to eight fathoms on account of fog and remained down until 8 o'clock. As the weather was still foggy when she rose she at once sank again and travelled slowly at a depth of six fathoms for a couple of hours. For the rest of that day and until the following morning she stayed on the surface.

During this time the weather was clear with a southeasterly breeze. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning the submarine dived for an hour, and Capt. Norberg understood that she was exchanging signals with some other ship. An hour and a half later she came alongside the Norwegian bark Silas, and the prisoners were transferred to this ship with the exception of one man, who had passed at the Norwegian consulate as a Norwegian, but was probably a German. The two British seamen were transferred to the Silas with the others.

Even after the submarine had remained below the surface for five hours the air was very good, and there was no difficulty in breathing and no feeling of oppression.

Kaiser Puts Socialist In Imperial Office

August Mueller, Food Commissioner, First Of His Party Ever So Honored

Berlin, May 27, (via London.)—"Finally Herr August Mueller of Hamburg."

This concluding phrase in the semi-official announcement of the names of the new "food dictatorship" is significant of the new current in Germany, for not only is Herr Mueller one of the so-called common people, without the slightest glimmer of official status, but he is also a Social Democrat—the first to grace an imperial office in Germany.

August Mueller started in life as a gardener's apprentice. He educated himself by reading to a point where he obtained a degree in a Swiss university. Later he became editor of a Hamburg Socialist newspaper. He gained prominence in his management of the co-operative organization of the Hamburg Socialists. He is a registered member of the Socialist Party and belongs to the moderate school, and is therefore repeatedly in conflict with Vorwarts and other radical organs.

In the semi-official enumeration of the colleagues of Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, bearing imposing titles such as Major General, Overburgomaster, Ministerial Councillor of Commerce, the simple "Finally Herr August Mueller of Hamburg" has a twang of unconscious humor. But the new phrase promises to become a classic quotation as a tangible sign of the growing democratization of the higher German bureaucracy.

RIDICULES YELLOW PERIL

Japanese Writer Compares Mikado's Navy and American

New York, June 7.—The American Peace Society gave out yesterday an article written by K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese writer, in which Mr. Kawakami, who is the author of "American Japanese Relations" and "Asia at the Door," compares the naval programs of this country and Japan, and points out the absurdity of the often repeated statement that Japan is preparing for war with the United States. The article has been written for the Advocate of Peace and will appear in that publication.

"Since the Wilson Administration announced its stupendous defense program," says Mr. Kawakami, "advocates of preparedness have been harping upon the popular notion of the 'Japanese peril.' They have been telling us that the Mikado has a navy powerful enough to attack the United States, once he makes up his mind to pick a quarrel. Let us see how true such a statement is.

"At present Japan's naval fleet consists of six dreadnoughts, including two now under construction; four battle cruisers, three battleships of the predreadnought type, four cruisers, fifty destroyers, and seventeen submarines. All told Japan's warships aggregate 560,484 tons. As against this strength America has a fleet totalling 1,271,117 tons.

"To enter into details, the American navy, as it stands today, consists of nineteen dreadnoughts (including two under construction, known as 43 and 44), twenty-three battleships of the pre-dreadnought type, ten cruisers, sixty-three destroyers, fifty-one submarines, and twenty-two colliers."

The writer points out that the American dreadnoughts are equipped with a larger number of powerful guns than are the vessels of similar type in the Japanese Navy. He says also that, unlike the American destroyers, most of the Japanese ships of that type are of the coast defense and not seagoing types, the American destroyers aggregating 73,097 tons, whereas the Japanese flotilla totals 36,118 tons. The same proportions in favor of the United States prevail, he points out, in the other types of fighting ships.

"It is evident," continues Mr. Kawakami, "that the existing naval strength of Japan is about one-third that of the United States. And yet this is the fleet which has been constantly held up by certain publicists as a menace to the Pacific coast of America."

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED

by

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Get the Montgomery Ward Habit and Save Time, Worry and Money

Write to us for a copy of our Big Catalogue of 100,000 articles for the home, farm, office and shop. It is a guide to good living at low prices. Everything to eat, wear and use

All at Wholesale Prices Direct to YOU

Four Million Families all over the world supply their needs from us.

Why Don't You ?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live—you can save money by dealing with us.

America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only $1.75 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by Trans Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you. It is much less than the **regular rate** either from Chicago to the Pacific coast, or from the Pacific Coast to the other side.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our Catalogues are in the hands of every American missionary and on file for consultation at every American Consulate.

Catalogues may also be obtained from the office of this paper. These will be given out to reliable persons who call for them. Twenty-five cents gold should be included in all mail requests, to partly pay the mailing expenses.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.

Chicago, U. S. A.

WHY PEOPLE ARE BUYING ANNUITIES

There are thousands of men and women today unable to say, as they could and did say with truth and sincerity two years ago, that their private income is quite sufficient for their needs. Food prices have advanced so enormously, taxation has increased to an unprecedented figure, there are so many extra calls upon the purse, that the pre-war income does not even nearly meet present expenditure, much less leave a comfortable margin over.

Since the war began a very large number of men and women, hitherto dependent for their income upon interest or dividends, have sold their investments and Bonds and purchased an Annuity. As a result they have increased their income considerably—some incomes have been doubled, others increased three-fold, some even four-fold—and at the same time eliminated every kind of risk. The income is larger, safer, and known to the penny piece. It is sure for life.

The leading Company for Annuities is the Sun Life of Canada. This great Company offers exceptional advantages to those who desire to increase their income by this popular means. Not only are its rates better than those quoted by any other first-class Company, but it gives still more favorable terms to men and women whose health is impaired. This is an advantage of utmost value. Moreover, the Sun Life of Canada has Annuity plans of a most interesting character which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

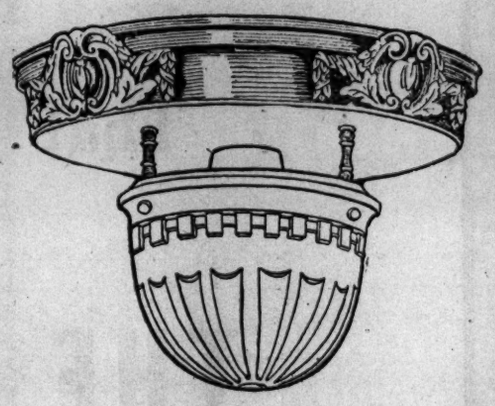
For Ordinary (Immediate) Annuities, the Sun Life of Canada gives the equivalent of 8½ per cent. to a man 55 years of age, 9 per cent. if 57, 11½ per cent. if 65, 15 per cent. if 72, 17 per cent. if 75. Annuities may be purchased for any amount and at any age. Other kinds of Annuities include Joint Life, Deferred, Educational, and Annuities with guaranteed return of Capital.

The Sun Life of Canada has assets of £15,000,000 under strict Canadian Government Control.

Interesting booklet, "A larger Income for life," giving full particulars of Annuities, may be had by writing to Barnes Moss (Manager), Sun Life of Canada, 22, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

N.B.—All money received during the War from purchasers of Annuities will be re-invested in War Loans. Over £1,000,000 already invested in this way.

DO IT NOW!



NOW is the time to discard that old and inefficient lighting equipment and install the eye-comforting and efficient

TRADE MARK
BRASCOLITE
PATENTED

THE KING OF NIGHT

Inadequate and inefficient illumination is the direct cause of eye-fatigue and decreased working efficiency and is costly to maintain. The installation of Brascolites will eliminate all these undesirable results and will produce an illumination that much resembles daylight.

We are prepared to demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that the Brascolite will not only reduce your lighting bills but will also increase the efficiency of your employees, display your merchandise to better advantage and decrease the cost of maintaining the lighting system.

Allow us the opportunity to **prove** to you that the Brascolite will accomplish all the above desirable results.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORT and EXPORT CO.

28 Nanking Road.

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

Have you heard the

Restaurant R. N. Trio ?

(Piano, Violin and 'Cello)

Every night from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Good Music — Good Food — Good Refreshments

14 ASTOR ROAD

Tel. 784

American Soda Fountain

In place of a heavy meal try an **EGG MALTED MILK** made by our Mixologist of Liquid Joy

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11 Nanking Road

LEST YOU FORGET—

TO-MORROW is another

NEWMAN'S

FEATURE

DAY

$5,000 Reward For The Stolen Papers
"THE SPIES ROUND-UP"
Breathless Series Of Perilous Exploits
Seven Reels Of Blood-Tingling Action

at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

"The Spies' Round-Up"

The Great Seven-Reel Detective Film, dealing with

THE SPY SYSTEM

of a certain European Power now at war, and featuring a

FAMED FEMALE DETECTIVE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

REGULAR PRICES

Booking at Moutrie's

JEWS ARE DEFENDED IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA

Shingareff's Speech Denouncing Anti-Semitic Circular of the Police Department

ASSAILS THE GOVERNMENT

Denies Charges and Cites Ex-War Minister and Others As Traitors to the Nation

New York, June 9.—The following is a stranslation of the speech by Deputy Shingareff in the Duma, which caused a sensation in Russia,

"We have become used to hearing from these people many unjust and, I might even say, calumnious statements regarding whole nationalities. I don't know whether there were traitors among the Jews, but I do know that to our deep sorrow there are traitors among our own nation and that this refuse of our nation is an extremely disgusting phenomenon. The former Minister of War, Sukhomlinoff, some time before the war ordered the army to subscribe to Zemstchina. He who enjoyed the confidence of the Government and stood at the head of the War Ministry has proved to have been in some relations with traitors, to have accepted bribes, and not to have prepared the Russian Army. I do not know whether there were traitors at the front among the Jews, but I maintain that the enormous number of victims which the Russian people have lost through the fault of the Russian Minister of War, those hundreds of thousands of unfortunte heroes who have perished through the fault of this criminal man, fell by a Russian hand.

"And Myasoyedoff—the former gendarme, the pillar of reaction, and the servant of the Government? He, too, was a traitor and a spy, tried for treason and treachery. He, too, was a Russian. And General Grigoryeff, who surrendered the Kovno fortress, he, too, was a Russian, (Markoff, from his seat, 'A Jew.') Hesitate, then, gentlemen, at such a terrible, responsible moment to slander a nation, Nations and nationalities have just been slandered here. A man who takes this floor at such a dreadful and responsible moment should not dare to cast aspersions upon and to slander a whole people, because the representatives of that people are citizens of the Russian Empire just as well as he.

"But what has the Government done with regard to this people? It did not let them leave the places where they lived, did not admit them to schools, insulted, degraded, and abused them. A Jew cannot give an education to his child, cannot see his own mother, and a mother cannot come to a wounded, crippled soldier-son in Petrograd. A man who died on the field of battle, by his death, deprived his children of the right to live in the city in which he had lived. There is no horror, there is no abomination, no outrage which this Government has not practiced upon the Jews. And this degradation has been going on for decades, and after that you slander a whole nationality without any ground.

"The improvement of Russian life is possible only when you will heal this wound, this ill of our Government life, and will grant rights to nationalities and equality of rights. But there are people who feed on discord, who, like parasites, live on it. Without discord they cannot live. We know that in times of peace they persecuted the Jews, and in war time they began to persecute the Germans. They persecuted the Poles; they persecuted all whom it was possible to persecute. For this subsidies are given. This is encouraged. Those parasites live on the blood, on the sweat of the people. They thrive on the ills and wounds of the people. They spread slander and create discord.

"You know to what degree of moral decay have come the proteges of the Russian Governmental authorities. One is ashamed to read a newspaper. One is pained to see our Russian rule. One is ashamed of the Russian Government. But who are those proteges? Are they Jews They came out of their own ranks, they are their favorites, they are their comrades. Did the Russian Army remain in Galicia without ammunition because of the Jews? Did it remain without care when going back to unprepared positions because of the Jews? Did it suffer all that agony and all those horrors and consequences which awaited them there because of the Jews?

"No, gentlemen, we interpellate in order that at this time of war they should not sow slander and discord within the country, in the rear of the army. The circular of the Minister of Finance, about which the interpellation speaks, says that the Germans and Jews are circulating proclamations to burn the fields, ruin the peasantry, and in this very circular it is stated that all that is said on unverified information. Gentlemen, isn't it sheer insanity to throw to the masses of population such ridiculous accusations on unverified information? What can such an accusation cause? Nothing but fratricidal disorder by a hostile mob which does not understand what it is doing.

"The second circular about which the interpellation speaks states that the Jews have chosen it as their aim to disturb the country, to create a revolution by means of the high cost of living, by buying up and hoarding small coin. But you know that the high cost of living is caused by the disorganization of the railroads, by the army's great need of products, and the colossal issue of paper money, the effect of which is beginning to be felt—in a word, that it is caused by a mass of complex causes. And this must be understood, that if you say that the high cost of living is caused by Jewish speculation, can it be true that you are just and conscientious, as Mr. Zamislovsky pretends to be? He says that the Jews who engage in commerce are speculators, but there are a number of places in which there is not a single Jewish dealer, while the high cost of living is everywhere.

"Why did not they write anything in the circular about that member of the Moscow Bourse who was put in prison for speculation; about the Khazan and Nizhni-Nivgorod Aldermen, and about other Russians fined for speculation? Lastly, it is impossible to accuse all the dealers of speculation. There are speculators among them, but not all of them are speculators.

"And what does such accusation lead to? It leads to this: In Moscow they destroyed the markets; they destroyed property worth dozens of millions; in Baku, the mob rioted and destroyed stores; in Petrograd, they attacked Russian merchants, destroyed their stores, and found there copper and silver coins. Only insanity can dictate such unfounded and unjust accusation as that all dealers are speculators, and that all Jews are traitors. But that is stated in the circular of the Department of Police and is being spread everywhere like the plague.

"You know very well how tense and grave is the mood in the country, and to write such things now is sheer insanity and a danger to the State. Only our enemies could do that in order to sow discord in the country, to incite the mob against the small storekeepers, the Jews. Our duty as the people's representatives is to struggle against the dark passions, to explain to the mob, and not to direct it to make pogroms.

"But what did Zamislovsky say? 'The mob knew very well what it was doing.' But, gentlemen, this is an incitement to pogroms, and this comes from the lips of a legislator. We say that the authorities must not write circulars such as the above mentioned, that by falsehood an unjust act cannot be justified, and we think that we have proved it. And you must say that the Government authorities must struggle against crime, treason, speculation with whatever weapons, but not with falsehood, not with slander, not by sowing discord. That may be the weapon of gentlemen like Zamislovsky but not one for Government authorities. We demand that the Government authorities do not sow the seeds of discord, falsehood, and slander. That is the substance of our interpellation."

For Prompt and efficient hire car service—phone 3809
The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
$4.00 per hour

American
Soda Fountain
at
Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11 Nanking Road.

EXCESSIVE MEAT EATING

Most people who are troubled with flatulence eat more meat than is good for them. Flatulence is wind on the stomach. Excessive meat eating or defective nerve force is responsible in most cases.

Cutting down the amount of meat in your diet and taking a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills to strengthen the weak nerves that control the digestive processes is well worth trying if you have wind on the stomach, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of weakness in the stomach and palpitation of the heart. Dr. Williams' pink pills are recommended for thin blood and weak nerves, whatever the cause, and they are equally good for the delicate, bloodless girl and the weak, nerve-worn man or woman of forty.

Send today to the address below, for the diet book "What to Eat and How to Eat." It gives information regarding the tonic treatment for many forms of stomach trouble. There cannot be perfect digestion without a sufficient supply of red blood, and there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to enrich the blood and tone up the stomach.

Your own dealer can supply them, so begin without delay, but make sure to ask for Dr. Williams', so avoiding substitutes. Also obtainable from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle $1.50, 6 bottles $8.00, post free.

To Landlords

Paint your houses outside and inside with the best paints known in the market.

Never Peels, Cracks or Fades.
Low Prices! High Qualities!
All Colors in Stock.
Use TOCOSEAL, the only stuff that will stop leakage permanently on any kind of roof.

MARQUES. CHANG & PEREIRA CO.
128A Szechuen Road.
Sole Agents for
Tropical Paint and Oil Co.
Cleveland, O.

YALE

DOOR-LOCKS
NIGHT-LATCHES
PADLOCKS

Permanent Exhibition
of
Yale and Towne World-renowned Products
at
Mustard & Co's. Sales-Rooms
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Wholesale Distributors

During Vacation Time

you will find the

CORONA

THE PERSONAL WRITING MACHINE

A Welcome and Efficient Companion

Easily carried with your luggage, you can use it under any and all circumstances—in the train, on the steamer or boat, in the cart or chair.

The Corona takes the drudgery away from letter-writing. There is no difficulty in making legible extra copies for mailing or to keep as records.

The Corona is equipped with all the latest improvements, and is so simple in construction that anybody can easily learn how to operate it efficiently.

The Corona, in a strong convenient

Carrying Case, costs Mex. $120

Write to-day for a catalogue and the interesting booklet "Proof of the Pudding"

TO

MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

TYPEWRITER DEPARTMENT

89-91, Rue Montauban

Tel. 322

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR

IT STANDS TO REASON that we are in a position to offer you INFINITELY BETTER VALUE in Men's Wear THAN ANY OF OUR COMPETITORS. With our enormous buying facilities (we buy for 50 establishments at one time) we can PLACE ORDERS FOR THOUSANDS of an article, whereas our smaller competitors must be satisfied to buy in dozens. As a consequence

Our Prices Are Always Lowest

Men's Striped Day Shirts
In the newest designs and most suitable materials, for summer wear
$2.50 each

"Aertex" Cellular Tennis Shirts
Are the coolest and most comfortable Tennis shirts made
$3.00 each

TWO GARMENT BATHING COSTUME.
Men's Two Garment
Swimming Costumes, Sleeves and neck are trimmed red.
$2.25 suit

The best Sun Helmet procurable, specially made for us
$3.00 each

White Canvas Tennis Belts
$1.00 each

Genuine "Panama" Hats
only
$12.50 each

Wide End, silk Ties, in the newest pattens
$1.00 each

Club Stripe Silk Ties
Smart and Stylish
$1.50 each

White Cotton Tunic Shirt
Double cuffs, cool, comfortable and hard wearing.
$2.75 each

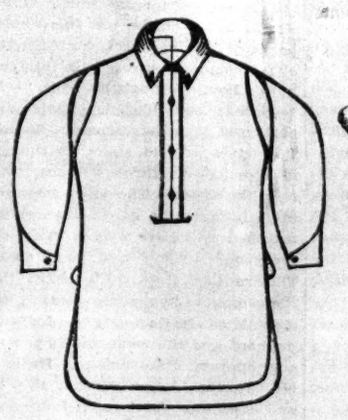
MADE OF PURE NET SILK
Heels and toes spliced with first quality Oceanic yarn. Colours: White, Black, Navy, Emerald, Cadet Blue, Burgundy, Tan, and Pearl.

Phoenix Hosiery
The best value obtainable in Silk ½ Hose. We have a large stock in all plain colours, and white.
$1.50 pair

The "Wayloo" Handkerchief specially soft finish, 20" square, 1" hem
$2.50 dozen

You're always at ease in
Loose-Fitting
B. V. D.
(Trade Mark)
Coat Cut Undervests
and Knee Length Drawers.
You'll never know how delightfully cool B. V. D.'s are until you try them. They give more comfort and service than any other undergarments you can buy. Made from light, durable fabrics that are soothing to the skin.

B. V. D. Underwear
Knee Drawers - - - - $1.50 each
Coat Cut Vests - - - - $1-50 „



Our Famous "Cawnpore" Twill Tennis Shirt is the best value we have ever offered in this line
$1.50 each

Folding Felt Tennis Hats
Weight 2½ ozs. only. We stock this hat in Greys and Greens at
$2.50 each

B. V. D. Pyjama Suits
$3.75 each

Black Lisle Half-Hose
Fast dye, and extremely hard wearing.
$1.25 pair

Cotton Washing Bow Ties
Guaranteed fast colour; we have a splendid range of designs
25 cts. each

Men's Straw Hats in the latest shapes.
$1.75 each

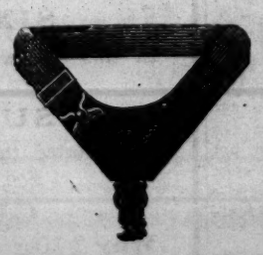
Men's striped cotton pyjama suits, light in weight and hard wearing
$4.75 suit

White Matt Oxford Tennis
Shirts, easy fitting and are quite cool
$3.00 each

The "Spring" Collar
A popular shape in double collars, plenty of tie room and a gun fitting lock front.
$3.50 dozen

Soft Double Collars
The ideal Collar for hot weather wear, 1¾ inch deep; plain White Cotton Material.
$4.75 doz.

White Helmets
In the prevailing shapes; covered white drill and white puggaree, lined green
$7.50 each

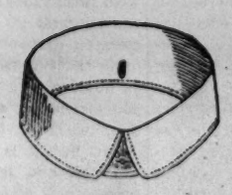


Paris Garters "No Metal can Touch You"
Cotton - - **65 cts.**
Silk - - - - **$1.25**

B.V.D. Union Suits
The acme of comfort.
$3.00 each

B. V. D. Union Suits
The most comfortable suit for hot weather wear yet produced.
$3.00 each

"Batswing Silk Bow Ties
In Fancy designs that are the newest in this style of Tie
$1.00 each



"King" Collars
The finest Collar value ever offered, superior quality, are perfect fitting.
$4.50 doz.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI'S PREMIER STORE

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

The Fetich Of Efficiency

(*New York Times*)

IT has become the fashion of political thought to apologize for democracy in war, to compare it unfavorably with its opposite, which is autocracy, and to apostrophize the manner in which a mechanized nation meets its great emergencies. It has been particularly trite to contrast the multiplicity of counsels among the English, their "muddling" and general ineffectiveness, with the marvelous efficiency of the Germans. Democracies, one hears, are slow to make up their minds and slow to act and waste their energies, whereas an autocracy, on the other hand, begins with its mind made up, acts swiftly and conserves its energies.

By none more than by the English themselves are these conclusions asserted and the lessons abstracted. "The one condition of victory," said David Lloyd George in a recent speech, "is unity," as if that were a paramount enemy virtue. Let us apply "the enemy's methods to our means," he said, "and we win."

Winston Churchill, attacking the British Government for its conduct of the war, counts the men supposed to be under arms, estimates the number that are in contact with the enemy, concludes that there is a "large margin not yet usefully applied to the prosecution of the war," and rises to a peak of bitterness in saying that, whereas the Government talks of "combing" the industries for more soldiers, he would say: "Physician, comb thyself." One might think, to read what they say to each other, that the English were in a moral panic, divided in counsels, self-discovered in their inefficiency, and now resolved to be efficient without knowing how to begin. But that is not so.

Earl Curzon said recently that there were two prerogatives of which they could never deprive an Englishman—the passion for depreciating himself and the right to abuse his Government. He spoke then of unity. The greatest contribution that Great Britain has made was not the number of men she put into the field, the munitions turned out, or the ships which sailed the seas, but the unbroken front, the solidarity, the stubborn tenacity of the nation as a whole. Of that unity and tenacity the Government was a symbol. That is the true picture of the English, the one which one knows instinctively to be true. The confusion is in the technique, and that is unimportant.

There are nations that might run a war better, there are perhaps few that could do worse in technique of conduct, but there is not one that could be more trusted to win a war, and that, after all, is the thing that counts. To be sure of this you have only to consider what would happen to the Allies in the event of England deserting them, and then, on the other hand, what England would do if her allies deserted her. She would not stop. She would go on alone, as she has been known to do before, because, as Earl Curzon says, she is united and tenacious, even in a mood of self-depreciation, or perhaps more so in that mood than in any other. England, denouncing herself as inefficient, is yet the greatest moral asset of democracy in Europe.

Against her is arrayed what the world has been pleased to make a fetich of, namely, German efficiency. And what is that? How shall it be judged? By results, perhaps. Well, then, its first justification would be victory. Being that quality wherein an autocracy may be superior to democracies in war, efficiency is obliged to triumph in war against inefficiency, so-called. In this it has failed so far, and is in danger of failing utterly. It may be argued that the test is not fair, because there is a point at which the highest efficiency will have to succumb to sheer numbers. Very well, we take it on other grounds.

A democracy, being inefficient politically, is unprepared for war, as England was; but in German preparedness there had been great efficiency. That is a thing now taken altogether for granted. True, Germany was remarkably prepared for war, but in her preparedness there were fatal defects, not political and economic alone, but physical defects. Having put its trust in great guns and in the rapidity with which the enemy could be overwhelmed by their fire, German efficiency failed to provide itself with sufficient ammunition, so that by the end of September 1, 1914, the shortage of it was a calamity. By its own testimony this is true, and military plans had suddenly to be recast at a loss of precious time. It counted on a short war which was a fatal miscalculation. It underestimated the strength and resources of its enemies, which is thought to be a vice of democracies. It failed to foresee the economic isolation of the German Empire, which was automatically bound to happen.

Having been confronted with the fact of this isolation, it parleyed with the food question, and only after the lapse of nearly two years took the necessary arbitrary measures to conserve the means of life. In the meantime hopeless blunders had been made, as German critics of their own Government now unite in saying bitterly. There was first a great slaughter of swine, so that there was more pork than people could consume, and next there was a great scarcity of fat on that account, which apparently now cannot be made good. There was plenty in one place and scarcity in another, because the separate States were loath to yield control of their food to a Prussian dictator, now tardily appointed. These things might all have been done very much better. Doing them so badly in a democracy would be a mark of inefficiency.

German efficiency has failed to overwhelm either of its great enemies. It has conquered only Servia and Belgium. On its second wind it does its mightiest against the French at Verdun and is nonplused by the resistance of a democracy that was thought to be more valorous than efficient in war. It counted absurdly on the Zeppelin, an instrument of wanton frightfulness, capable of freezing the blood of the world but powerless in the slightest degree to affect the outcome of the war. That is a symbol of ineffective efficiency.

What of German efficiency as reacted upon by the emotions of a people supposed to be disciplined beyond any unity of purpose and effort possible to be achieved in a democracy? Are divided counsels and embarrassments of Government peculiar to England? Not at all. Only the technique is different in this picture. A member of the Reichstag is arrested in Potsdammer Platz, Berlin, for denouncing the Imperial German Government. He has to be suppressed by force. Germany has her Irish problem within. The Admiralty and the Foreign Office come to an impasse, and the Kaiser has to decide between them, and off goes the head of von Tirpitz. The nation is then divided on the question of how submarine warfare shall be conducted, (though it has been already decided at Great Headquarters,) and the von Tirpitz papers openly and concertedly attack the Chancellor. There is at last a compromise in the Reichstag.

Next the food problem comes to a head acutely, and there is another upset in the Government. The Minister of the Interior is interred, under a beautiful decoration, and in his place rises a food dictator, whose job will be thankless, because everybody undertakes to hate him beforehand. This would fairly answer as a summary of the vices of a democracy at war. And in the meantime the great efficient war machine offers to a people on diminished rations a geographical situation called victory which the enemy strangely persists in ignoring.

So there is efficiency contrasted with inefficiency in war. Wherein is the triumph of one over the other? German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles, which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.

Kitchener's Opinion Of War And Americans

By Richard Barry

The first week in January, 1906, I joined the entourage of him who was then Prince of Wales, now King George V., in Bombay as the traveling correspondent for Collier's Weekly. I had just come, via Borneo, from the Philippines, where I had been for several weeks the guest of General Leonard Wood during his suppression of Dato Ali's Moro uprising in Mindanao. My chief purpose in the trip to India was to have a good talk with Lord Kitchener, then Commander in Chief of the Indian army. I could claim no originality for such a purpose, as a similar one has doubtless animated every war correspondent who has come within reach of him during the last thirty years. And as most of them have failed, my hopes were not particularly high. However, fortune, and the fact that the country was not in a state of war, favored me.

At Simla the Commander in Chief met the Prince of Wales, and I got my first view of him—at a distance. I stood just outside the marquee under which the Prince and Princess were receiving. Kitchener stood immediately behind the Prince. I bore in mind all the time what Frederic Villiers had said to me: "Remember when you see him that he is the most British thing that ever lived; more so than the Abbey or the Tower, or Wellington or Nelson. No other Englishman was ever so universal. And perhaps that is because he is Irish-French. The only word to express him is a German one—"unendlichkeit." And in my grip was George Steevens's "With Kitchener to Khartoum" containing this marked passage: "He is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris International Exposition. British Empire: Exhibit No. 1, *hors concours*, the Sudan Machine."

That night I jotted down my first impressions in the following words: "A mighty head surmounts eyes reflecting deep passion. He wears an eight and a half hat. They say he is unemotional, but the face tells a different story; it is flogged with the exorcism of terrific travail. They say he is speechless, but there must be great driving force for such an awful engine; you can look into the power house through his eyes. One is glazed; looks like glass; evidently paralyzed by the Hundub bullet. This gives an odd effect, as though it were looking through space, with seer-like vision. The other searches everything to the core. These mismatched eyes have a queer effect on everybody; they 'get your goat.' They're like Roosevelt's teeth; the abnormality hypnotizes you; your mental concentration goes for the moment and the owner holds you at a temporary disadvantage. He is a bit paunchy; lower jaw not as firm as I expected. Looks as if India was 'getting' him; he has licked Curzon, but how about the climate? Annoyed at the flub-dub of a reception; stands like a big mastiff in a nursery; afraid to move for fear of smashing the toys. Glad I did't speak to him today; looked as if he'd like to have ordered some one shot before sunrise."

It was a week before I saw him again. The royal progress across India had reached Calcutta. Tea was served one afternoon in the garden of Government House by Lord and Lady Minto, the new Viceroy and Vicereine. It was one of those affairs at which Kitchener felt obliged to appear for half an hour or so. A few hundred of the upper bureaucracy of Calcutta swarmed over the lawns, fawning on the new noble representatives of the Crown, a bit disappointed the Prince and Princess were not present in person. Nobody paid much attention to Kitchener, it being a time of peace and he a mere military person who had had the bad taste to quarrel with Lord Curzon, a social lion.

The Chief of Staff presented me to Lord Kitchener that day. I said: "This is a charming garden." He replied: "Certainly. Why not?"

I said: "I have just been with General Wood, in the Philippines, and I would much appreciate a chance to talk with you about colonial administration. I would like to make a personal plea for a bit of executive clemency in this case."

He smiled. "Better be a necessary evil than an unnecessary good." He waved his hand indefinitely, taking in a group of frock-coated, smirking civilians, and added courteously: "Come to the fort in the morning and see me."

This seemed too good to be true. Up to that time I had presented no letters, having been told that letters of introduction seldom had any effect at headquarters. But that evening a Captain of the Inniskilling Dragoons called on me at my hotel and in direct, pleasant, good old English fashion, learned all about me. The next morning when I called at Fort William, where Lord Kitchener held both his residence and his office, this Captain received me. After a short wait he returned from an inner room with Lord Kitchener's compliments and apologies, explaining that it was inconvenient for the General to see me that morning, but asking if it would be convenient for me to take tiffin with him the following day, an invitation that was gladly accepted.

About 6 o'clock the next morning I was waked by my room boy, greatly excited, on whose heels was ushered in, while I was still in bed, a Hindu servant in native dress and headgear. He bore a note which he would deliver into no hands but mine. It was on the stationery of the Commander in Chief, signed by the Military Secretary, and read:

"Lord Kitchener directs me to ask if you would think it unreasonable if he postponed his talk with you until after the Prince's visit, as unexpected duties incident thereto have arisen. However, before you leave Calcutta he looks forward to the pleasure of meeting you again."

A week later the Prince traveled to Madras. The day after he left I sent word to the Captain in Fort William that I contemplated leaving Calcutta within forty-eight hours, and that afternoon received a returned word that if I would call at 9 the following morning Lord Kitchener would see me.

Five minutes before the hour I was in the Captain's office and precisely at 9 was ushered into the apartments of the "British Empire, Exhibit No. 1." It was a few minutes after 12 when I left, and those three hours, uninterrupted, form the basis of a priceless memory. At any other moment in Kitchener's career, or if it had not been that I happened to have information that he appeared to be glad to get, three hours for a traveling correspondent would have been for him a criminal waste of time.

It was immediately apparent that I would have to do most of the talking. First, he wanted to know all about the Japanese Army, then about the Chinese situation in Hunan, whence I had come a few months previously, and finally about the American army and the Philippines. For perhaps two hours and a half I submitted to a thorough cross-examination. His questions were very short; he made practically no comments at all.

Instead of being repelling or gruff, Kitchener made exactly the opposite impression on me. He seemed like an old shoe—very easy to get along with. My preconceived notions of an inhuman monster, a sort of Gorgon who ate a newspaper man or two every morning before breakfast, rapidly dissipated. He seemed more like a country squire with pipe and slippers, who never knew very well how to talk and was afraid to trust himself to speech, but who was a prince of courtesy, and with all the time in the world at his disposal.

Finally, as though definitely to prove that he had been maligned, for the last half hour of my visit the conqueror of Khartoum expanded, as I have always understood he seldom did, into a general or theoretical conversation. Gradually I received the unmistakable impression that he was really shy and had to feel at ease before he could talk.

Out of the mass of notes I made that night of all the things Kitchener said I cull the following as being of pertinent interest, after the lapse of ten years, and now that he is gone forever:

"What will you do," I asked, "now that Roosevelt and the Tsar have declared universal peace?"

"We will always need and we will always have soldiers," he replied. "They are absolutely essential in the highest civilization. Without the military spirit nations decay. The basis of all sound government is the military spirit. As for industrial, commercial, and economic life, I would say that nothing in it can endure without the military spirit."

"You mean discipline, method, seniority?"

"No. Discipline has just the same relation to military spirit that the uniform has to a man. It's a supporter, a set-off; that's all. Perhaps I should say the fighting spirit is what I mean. Without the fighting spirit a nation—or a man—is rot.

"In America you seem to have this fighting spirit without the military. In industry, in commerce, on the football field, in politics—everywhere—you seem to be fighting, fighting, everywhere, all the time, something, everything. And you seem to get along well without the military.

"I presume that this national fighting spirit accounts for the fact that the military doesn't stand as high with you as with us. We need it more. Take a young man in England born to money, and usually his highest ambition is to keep it, have a good time, and preserve his reputation. In America, if a man is born, say, to twelve millions, he'll stake it all on a throw to make it nothing or twenty-four millions; not gambling, but in legitimate enterprises, in progress, in fighting—industrially, commercially. He is not content with what his father left him. He wants to do something for himself.

"Sometimes I think the lack of that spirit in England is the only serious fault we possess. Now, the military corrects this. It puts ginger into a man, makes him look at life seriously, inspires him with pride, ambition—the fighting spirit. It will always be essential, even if another gun is never fired in war."

As Kitchener, at the time, had never been in America, I asked him how he had managed to become so well acquainted with what we liked to believe were our chief characteristics.

"I've been watching you," said he, "I had Americans in the Sudan. I used to buy locomotives and steel trusses of them—also of Englishmen. The English would send out the stuff, 'take it or leave it.' The Americans would send out theirs with a man or two to put it up. They'd say to me, 'We want you satisfied or we don't want your money.'"

"But," said I, "the English engines would last twice as long."

"Sometimes," replied Kitchener, "though before the Americans' were worn out they would have improved ones twice as good as the English." He continued:

"I'd send those chaps out into desert on a job. Blessed hard jobs they were, too, sometimes, and they always went off without a whimper or question. I remember once I was sending a young chap out, a railway constructor. I think he came from Pittsburgh; a slight, wiry youngster, all nerves and sinew, quite different from any of the English chaps. It was about the worst go I'd had up to that time. I remember as he left I said to him, to show he was going with my sympathy.

"'That's a bad billet you've got there!'

"'So!' said he, 'but you want it done!'

"'It must be done,' said I, 'somehow.'

"'I'll do it, then,' said he, and started. I liked the way he spoke, and called after him:

"'How are you going to work it off there in the desert without any communication?'

"He hardly stopped, but said, over his shoulder: 'Oh, I guess we'll put the whistle up first and tie the engine to that!'

"I never forgot him. He appealed to me.

"Another thing I remember about those American chaps—I could never get one to stop long enough to decorate him. When that one got through tying his engine to the whistle I sent word I wanted him to come to Cairo, where I could present an order. He sent back word to thank me, but added he was sorry he hadn't time. He was off on a job in Spain and couldn't wait. I had to send the ribbon after him."

There was so much animation in his heavy face as he talked of those early strenuous days that I could not resist the temptation to remark: "General, don't you sometimes wish you could do the Sudan over again?"

The gray eyes looked through, beyond me. The galvanic spring had been touched. His hand clenched the table. "Sometimes," said he, "I think I'd give ten years of my life for another job like that!"

He got another job like that—but a bigger one. And it cost him ten years of his life—or more.

At the close of that interview I said: "General, you have quite belied your reputation."

He stiffened and drew back. "How's that?" he scowled.

"Some people say that you are a hard man to talk with, that you are a man of iron, of no words; but I have to thank you for a most illuminating morning."

"Who says that?" he asked bluntly, plainly annoyed.

"Correspondents—sometimes officers."

"Newspapers," he replied, "sometimes do not tell the truth and—as for officers—" He shrugged his shoulders, without completing the sentence. His last words as he bade me good-bye, uttered with a twinkle in that placid, gray eye, were:

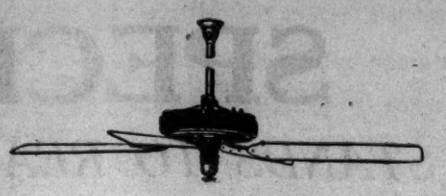
"If I had not been able to get along with people I would not have been able to get on in this world."

Later, during maneuvers, I saw him nearly every day, though I never had a good talk with him again. But whenever I read of the grim, relentless, slave-driving "K of K," I think of the soft-spoken soldier-seer and that memorable morning in old Fort William.

"EMERSON" FANS

美界五馬路十三號

依巴德電器公司



Now in Stock

PORTER & CO.

13a Canton Road

SHANGHAI

Telephone 570

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR POWER TROUBLES

ELIMINATE THEM BY INSTALLING ELECTRIC POWER.

You can obtain an

ELECTRIC MOTOR

of the right kind and size for any kind of work from a jeweller's lathe to a flour mill, and you will find it—

ECONOMICAL.

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms: 471-2 Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.

Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

PRESERVATION FROM MOTH

When packing away clothes, curtains, etc., be sure you use

PURE NAPHTHALENE BALLS

Price 80 cents per lb.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5 Thibet Road. Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

21 NANKING ROAD

HALF-YEARLY STOCKTAKING SALE

FOR

SIX DAYS ONLY

In this sale we intend to clear the whole of the remains of our

SUMMER STOCK

all imported this season, at prices which you will find are the cheapest of the

CHEAP SALES

Why? Our London Agents have notified us that all our AUTUMN GOODS will be arriving here in August, and we must have the space now occupied by Summer Goods.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE HIGH GRADE GOODS

At Shanghai's "LOWEST PRICES" Always

Note the address

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

MAULER & CO'S.

Swiss Champagnes

	per case of 12 qrts.	per case of 24 pts.
Extra Dry	$30.00	$32.00
Brut	30.00	32.00
Cuvee Reservee	36.00	38.00

SINGLE BOTTLES SUPPLIED

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

The Swiss House

1 Nanking Road. Telephone 218

For paper of any kind

See

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

The Progress of Light

The first known method of producing a "light" was by the laborious process of friction, the rubbing of one dry piece of wood against another. It is said that savages noticed that forest fires occurred during wind, and observation showed them that it was the "sawing" of branch against branch that caused the flames. Hence the "friction" light.

The flint and steel and tinder-box superseded wood friction, and that improvement was also due to observation. It was seen that the chipping of flints for arrowheads produced sparks, and hence the evolution of the flint, steel and tinder "lighter."

After a series of attempts, crude forerunners of the automatic lighter of today, came the "sulphur" match. This, however, was not complete in itself. The tip, made of a paste of clorate of potash, sulphur, colophony, vermilion and gum, had to be dipped into a bottle containing sulphuric acid and rapidly withdrawn. An explosive flame was thereby generated which set fire to the match.

The next match was made with a tip of chlorate of potash, sugar and gum, and the sulphuric acid—necessary to make it fire—was, with some if the paste, in a glass bead. This cumbrous method was superseded in 1832 by the friction match proper.

It was ignited by being drawn through folded sandpaper. This was a phosphorus match, and was but a variation of the "friction" principle. These matches were dangerous and poisonous.

After a time came the safety match as we know it. A change in the phosphorus brought about the "safety," to the workers and the users.

A Satisfied Customer

The budding authoress had purchased a typewriter and one morning the agent called and asked.

"How do you like your new typewriter, madam?"

"It's wonderful!" was the enthusiastic reply. "I wonder how I ever done my writing without it!"

"Would you mind," asked the agent, "giving me a little testimonial to that effect?"

"Certainly not," she responded. "I'll do it gladly."

Seating herself at the machine, she pounded out the following:

Aafteb Using thee Automatid Back-action atype write, er for thre emonth %an d Over. I unhesittattingly pronoun ce it tobe al ad more than th e Manufacturss claim! for it. Durimb the tim e been in myy possessio n $i thre month it had more th an paid paid for itse f in thee saVing off tim e and laborr?

Particular people patronize

Central Garage Co., Ltd.

New cars—experienced drivers

Phone 3809

$4.00 per hour

Household Suggestions

Three-cornered tears are frequent in mackintoshes made of rubber material. To mend these cut two pieces of the rubber you use for tyre-mending purposes and stick them over the tear, using the rubber solution used for mending punctures, and finally rubbing a little French chalk over the mended place. This will scarcely show on the right side of the mackintosh. Any article made of this rubber material should be mended in this way.

* * *

When cane seats become slack, sponge both sides of the cane with hot soapsuds to which a handful of salt has been added, stand in the open air, and when nearly dry cover with a cloth and iron with a hot iron. The seats will be as good as new.

* * *

To destroy moths in carpets wring a thick towel out of water, lay it on the carpet, and iron over it with a very hot iron. This causes steam to go through the carpet, which destroys the grubs.

* * *

To cool jellies or blancmange in a short time, take a handful of salf and the same of soda; put it in a bowl of water and stand the jellymould in it.

Do You Know That—

About 25,000 women are employed on the railways of France as station-masters, guards, conductors, porters, carpenters, clerks, platform cleaners, carriage cleaners, or engine drivers. On the Orleans system women act as station agents, and at unimportant depots do all the work.

* * *

An elephant rushing upon an assailant trumpets shrilly with fury. Fear is similarly expressed in a shrill brassy sound or by a roar from the lungs, pleasure by a continued low squeaking through the trunk or an almost inaudible purring sound from the throat.

* * *

Cleopatra's Needle, the famous obelisk on the Thames Embankment, London, is one solid piece of stone, seventy feet high and one hundred and eighty-six tons in weight.

* * *

In the following sentence there are all the letters of the English alphabet —"Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs."

* * *

Chariots worked on the principle of the taximeter are said to have been used in China in the fourth century.

* * *

Carpets made in Japan are now being exported to American markets.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.

9765

Why you should take

ST. CHARLES CREAM on your Holiday Trip:—

BECAUSE—

It is always the same quality.

It is evaporated to the consistency of Cream

It is butter-fat and milk solids minus the quantity of water evaporated, gives rich flavor to everything cooked with it and is healthful and always safe for the children to drink.

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

This store is noted for its excellent record service

You can always depend on us to have the Victor Records you want.

You're welcome to come in any time and we will gladly play any selections you'd like to hear.

If you haven't a Victrola in your home, come in and get acquainted with this wonderful instrument.

Victrolas $15 to $400. Victors $10 to $100. Easy terms, if desired.

VICTOR JUNE RECORDS have arrived; obtain a catalogue.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

A Question of Policy and Price

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

WHC

London, Liverpool, Shanghai

Expensive Paints and Varnishes do not mean exorbitant profits to the maker—rather, it is the use of better materials—That is why first cost is misleading and a premium should not be set on cheapness.

Better materials create a lasting result and that pays the Consumer and Manufacturer in the end.

For all and every requirement in Varnishes, Paints, &c., &c.

WHC Apply to Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

A Remarkable Set of Proposed Peace Terms

The Untaken Part of Brother's Keeper; Is There Nowhere One Great, Impassioned Voice Of Authority to be Lifted Up Against The Slaughter Going On in Europe?

By Samuel Harden Church

(Author of "The American Verdict on the War" and "Life of Oliver Cromwell")

In the very nature of this war there can be no peace until there is friendly and sympathetic intervention from the outside world. The belligerent powers are helpless to negotiate with each other. So long as the German armies stand knee-deep in the blood of France, and so long as they ride up to their bridles in the blood of Belgium, the Entente Powers cannot in honor either suggest terms or accept any that Germany would propose. Neither can Germany propose any terms short of surrender and indemnity which her foes will consider. Without intervention this war must go as until the whole manhood of Europe lies dead upon the field of battle. It is clear, therefore, that peace will not come until a neutral power like the United States shall formulate plans which will require a sacrifice at the hands of both sides. This is why we need a courageous, forceful and prophetic leadership in this country.

In the Summer of 1915 there was a confidential discussion of certain tentative terms of peace by persons of more or less influence in America, and a statement of conditions which those persons had reason to believe might be acceptable to Germany was put before the Entente Powers and was rejected with scorn. The President of France himself wrote an expression of his respect for the sentiments which had dictated the effort. "But," said he, in a letter which has never been published, "France, having been the object of a brutal aggression, cannot lay down her arms before having put Germany out of condition (hors d'etat) to renew a like attempt."

With Germany refusing to withdraw her armies from Belgium and France, and the Entente Allies suffering at her hands from an international debauch of murder and robbery on their own soil, it long ago became the duty of the neutral world to take upon itself the office of a high constable. When the world, acting in that capacity, shall begin to formulate the terms of peace, the interest and wishes of the belligerents must be subordinated to the welfare of humanity at large. A candid discussion of the whole problem must naturally precede any statement of the conditions on which peace ought to be demanded of the warring nations.

There are many political fallacies at present in existence which must disappear before the world can secure a lasting peace. One of these fallacies is the theory of national aspirations. For example, Italy declares that she makes war upon Austria because of her national aspirations, and when these national aspirations are analyzed we find that Italy desires to reclaim certain territorial boundaries from Austria and extend her sovereignty into Albania, and possibly over some of the islands of Greece. Germany's national aspirations, even if not expressed by her own fatal phrase, "World power or downfall," contemplate the absorption of small contiguous countries and the creation of distant colonies under the German flag. Thus in all cases the theory of national aspirations means ultimate war, in order to possess the territory of a neighbor State, and carries with it a purpose to dominate other races and make them subject, against their will, to a superior military power. Nearly all wars grow out of this perversion of "national aspirations." The ambitious rulers who are pressing this false yoke upon foreign communities know well the potential strength of the phrase to inflame their people to war, and they must be required to relinquish the idea of territorial expansion as a means to greater national power. The solution is an easy one. When population becomes too dense in any State, let it overflow by natural emigration into less thickly populated territories, leaving its flag and its political traditions behind and bearing a devoted and undivided allegiance to its new home. With this principle established, we shall have no further need for the Monroe Doctrine in America.

Two Oppressive Institutions

Two huge institutions have existed in Europe through many centuries, and down to this present moment, which have enormously oppressed mankind, paralyzed human progress and strangled the natural rights of men. These institutions are feudalism and ecclesiasticism. Feudalism is at its worst in Germany, while ecclesiasticism exercises its strongest control throughout the Latin States, in the Balkans, and in Southern Germany. In both respects Russia stands alone. France long ago emancipated herself from feudalism, and during the past 100 years has been making brave efforts to outgrow the restricting influence of ecclesiasticism. As for England, all the political and religious liberty which the world enjoys today—save only for Ireland—has had its birth in that much-hated island. We witness at their worst the fruits of these evils in America, when the starved souls that emigrate here from various parts of Europe present themselves for citizenship in a free country because it usually requires the lapse of one generation before they can be molded into the best form of intelligent manhood.

There is another sin which all States have committed, including, I think, our own country, and that is in the popular misapplication of the principle of patriotism. We can easily see that while patriotism in the ideal is a noble instinct, yet it can be perverted into so base and dangerous a quality as to well merit the contemptuous definition given to it by Samuel Johnson—"Patriotism—the last refuge of a scoundrel." Whenever we put patriotism above humanity at large we are all going to fall into Dr. Johnson's category. The example of France in calling her whole population into the defense of her soil is the finest example of true patriotism that the world has ever known; but if France had misused the power of patriotism to lead her armies into Germany in a time of peace she would have deserved the execration of mankind.

It might well be made a legitimate demand in the peace treaty that a high court of justice extraordinary shall be organized to bring to trial and execution the men who have brought on this war. That was done in England in Cromwell's time with wondrous salutary effect. It is unthinkable to propose that Germany shall be permitted to withdraw from the conflict without paying an enormous penalty, to the end that a future aggression like hers will never be undertaken.

Hope in Democracy

It is a sound conviction in America that the final hope of permanent peace lies in the spread of democracy throughout Europe. On the Continent of Europe this spirit of democracy, at the present moment, has its best expression in the men who, for want of a better name, are calling themselves Socialists. Let me be quick to say that the European Socialist of today has no connection with the crazy system of Karl Marx, whereby all property was to be confiscated; and that socialism as we know it in America is but a patchwork of cranks. Socialism, as the term is used by intelligent men abroad, means brotherhood above the nation, humanity above the State, and exact equality, man for man, in civil and religious rights. The Prime Minister of France is, I believe, such a Socialist. Karl Liebknecht, a modern Socialist, indomitably fighting in the Reichstag at the front of an ever-narrowing group of followers for a peace that shall be based upon confession and restitution, is by far the noblest figure Germany has produced in this awful war. How high, in his simple faith, he stands above the Emperor, whose incendiary speeches, flowing from an insane egotism, finally set fire to the seduced heart of his people! How high he stands above all the rest!—the poltroon Crown Prince, who publicly acclaimed the sabring of the lame shoemaker at Zabern; Bethmann Hollweg, who gloated in the violation of international law; Tirpitz, who sank the glorious ship, and killed the children at their play on the English sea coast! What can we say of these men, more than Goethe, the greatest of the German prophets, has said? "The Prussian is cruel by birth," said Goethe, "civilization will make him ferocious." It is inconceivable that society will longer tolerate a ruler who has declared, "My will alone is law within the empire. . . . If any man opposes me I will crush him to pieces. . . . I hold my power not from the German people, but from God himself." Utterances like these are crimes against the common rights of man and the peace of nations—far greater than those which brought a Stuart King to the block two centuries ago. It is to Karl Liebknecht, and men of Liebknecht's stamp, that Germany must look for her deliverance from the curse of Hohenzollern feudalism before she can ever again be accepted into the full fellowship of civilized nations.

The Governments on the American continent, North and South, should willingly participate in the discussion leading to this re-establishment of the peace and dignity of the world. We have a Japanese problem of our own which may be easily solved while all the other disturbing questions are under consideration. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, in his excellent book, "The American Japanese Problem," after refuting with the sure voice of authority the many calumnies as to Japanese residents in California on which our bigoted political opinions have been formed, offers a partial solution in his suggestion that Japan and all other nations shall be permitted to send their people to America to the extent of 5 per cent. per annum of the number already here from each foreign country respectively. To this plan, which has been favorably commented upon in Congress, we should add the request that our Japanese friends who desire to come here for citizenship shall omit California from their choice of resident localities for twenty-five years, because California has already granted her hospitality up to the limit of a good neighbor. As we have only about 65,000 Japanese in the whole United States, this would bring us not more than 3,250 from that nation the first year, with a very gradual growth thereafter, and all friction with the Japanese nation would instantly subside.

War at Its Root

While in Paris, in 1913, I was told by a distinguished statesman that it was his belief that the sting that was in the heart of France would be removed if Germany would consent to neutralize the two stolen provinces. This suggestion has been incorporated in the plan of peace here proposed.

And, while we should not neglect preparations for an instant and adequate armament for this nation, on land and sea, yet the fundamental conditions underlying our proposals for peace should be such as will justify us in looking forward to an early termination of the growth of military power abroad, thereby making it safe for us to stop the expenditure of enormous millions on our own defenses.

From time immemorial it has been regarded as the right of every nation to make war at its own pleasure. If permanent peace is to come, the privilege of declaring war must be abolished. No longer should any nation have the right to shake and overthrow the whole fabric of civilization by a declaration of war. Immediately I hear some one say: "But would you submit the questions concerning the Panama Canal, Japanese immigration, and the Monroe Doctrine to arbitration?" Yes, certainly! Why not? An international court, sworn to do justice, would not neglect the fundamental equalities of such questions.

With the neutral world assuming at last its rightful position of high constable, what should the program of peace comprise? Manifestly it must not be constituted of those "national aspirations" which have led, or misled, either one of the belligerent powers to engage in the war. On the contrary, it must be so palpably to the interest of the world at large that all the powers can well afford to accede to it. And it must emanate from a country whose judgment is not clouded by the rage of conflict. The plan now to be tentatively suggested is a comprehensive one, and embraces proposals some of which have come from the published declarations of one side, some from the other, and some from important neutral sources in public or private discussions. No part of the plan is original with me, unless it be the clause which forbids rulers wearing uniforms and serving in the army in times of peace, and this obviously would tend to put the control of military power in the hands of those common men who must do the fighting when war is declared, and who would have neither private ambitions nor "national aspirations" to advance by provoking a conflagration of the world. Every proposition on this list would help to enlarge the freedom and promote the happiness of mankind. Some of the clauses will doubtless be rejected, others will be altered, while some must be accepted substantially as here set down. The urgent thing to be done, and to be done at once, is to lay before the warring nations a plan of peace. The moment we submit a plan which is not to be of their devising, we shall have them in conference with us and with each other. In that event we would obtain an armistice tomorrow, and gain a permanent peace before the Summer grain ripens in the blood soaked earth.

Now, this is where vision, authority, and leadership are required. The first step in this imperative intervention must be a program, so broad that it will cover the whole ground of the conflict, to be submitted to all the belligerents, and, when revised and adopted, to be signed by all the Governments in Europe and America, our own included, and by Japan, for example, to this effect:

Proposals For Peace

1. Germany to withdraw her armies from France, and pay back to France the billion dollars she exacted in 1871.
2. Germany to withdraw her armies from Belgium, repaying all sums exacted during her occupation, and, in addition thereto, pay to Belgium $500,000,000.
3. The German colonies taken from Germany to be restored.
4. Poland to be reconstructed as a republic, with a President elected on manhood suffrage, entirely independent of Germany, Austria, and Russia.
5. Alsace and Lorraine to be reconstructed as one republic, with an elected President, independent of Germany and France.
6. The Balkan States to be confederated under a Constitution like that of the United States, with an elected President, her Kings departing, and her territory to include, as one of those States, the domain of the Turkish Empire in Europe.
7. The freedom of the Jewis and the equality of all races in civil and religious rights to be mutually effected throughout the world.
8. No ruler, or any member of its family, to wear a military uniform, or be eligible for service in the army in times of peace.
9. All military establishments, armies and navies combined, to be reduced to a basis not exceeding three to each 1,000 of population. Naval construction for twenty years not to exceed the maintenance of the present standard.
10. A high court of justice to be established at The Hague, of which every nation in the world of 1,000,000 or more shall have one member, and one additional member for every 10,000,000 of population. Nations of less than 1,000,000 to combine with other small nations in securing a member. The court to have complete and final judgment over all questions which cannot be settled by direct negotiation, including territory, honor, and vital interests, its decrees to be enforced by the strength of all.

This intervention should start now through the submission of a program of peace from the President of the United States. If either side will agree to debate terms like these as a basis of peace and the other side refuses to accept a reasonable and substantial part of them, then sterner measures should be employed. Economic pressure and non-intercourse should be organized among all the neutral powers of the earth, America leading the way.

Let us do this great human service without hesitation or timid reserve. Then we shall have vision, and the people will no longer perish! Never again will there be war, or cause for war, or preparation for war. Instead of that we shall have perpetual peace, based upon the right of humanity above the State, and upon the equality of all men before the law.

'Phone 4257 MARKT GARAGE
for your Car at
$3 per hour
'Phone 4257 MARKT GARAGE

A WOMAN'S COMPLEXION
soon becomes clear with the aid of
PINKETTES
the dainty little sugar-coated laxatives which ensure daily regularity and aid digestion, thus dispelling the causes of sick-headaches, pimples, blotches and yellowness, ill-smelling breath.
Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

100° in the Shade!
It is easy to keep cool, however, if you partake of
Bianchi's Neapolitan Ice Cream Squares
Delicious Flavours
Velvety to the Palate
Bianchi
69 Szechuen Road. Tel 2264.

Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash
Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.
LUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND DAINTY FABRICS.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers
Agents:
LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED,
3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Is Your Baby Delicate?

Mother and Child. Baby 6½ months.
Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.
WHAT a marked difference there is between the fretful, puny, ailing infant, and the child whose face always bears the smile and look of perfect health and contentment. Mothers should early realize that much depends on How Baby is Fed. The right food given at the proper age means rest and comfort for the mother and a sound healthy constitution for her little one in after years. If, for any reason, Baby cannot be given the natural food, do not select a substitute merely because it is cheap in price. Adopt what experience has proved to be the Simplest and Most Successful Method of Infant Feeding, *i.e.*, The 'Allenburys' Foods. These Foods provide a Pure, Complete and Progressive Dietary specially adapted to each stage of a child's development. They are not expensive to buy when judged by the uniform good results which follow their use; this is the true standard of comparison. The 'Allenburys' Foods are used and recommended by members of the Medical and Nursing Professions throughout the world.
The Foods that contain all the essential elements to promote brain and body development.
The 'Allenburys' Foods
The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.
Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management," 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.
MILK FOOD No. 1. From Birth to 3 months.
MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.
RUSKS (Malted). From 10 months.
THE 'ALLENBURYS' FEEDER Simplest, Safest, and Best.

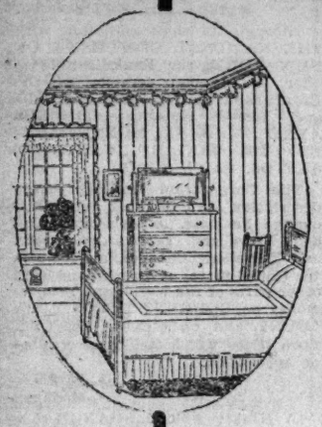
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
40 Canton Rd, Shanghai
B.P.O. Box 158.
AND LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 200 YEARS.
A.D. 1715. A.D. 1915.

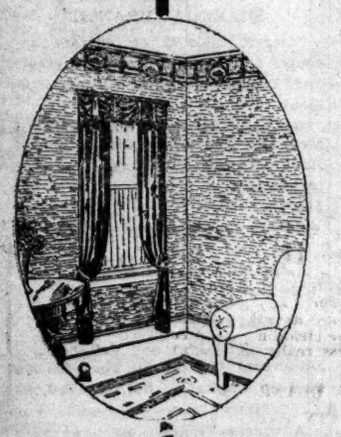
Your Guarantee
that the job will succeed is explicit faith in the makers of your materials.
We safeguard your interests and our own by manufacturing to a scientific degree of standardisation, and laboratory control is a distinctive feature of our productive organisation.
For stocks of all and every kind of
Protective and Decorative Paints, Varnishes, Distemper, etc.
Write to
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark Ltd.
Shanghai
Great Britain's
Largest Varnish and Paint Manufacturers—Founded 1770
London Bristol Melbourne Montreal
Liverpool Bombay Shanghai Hongkong, etc.
World Renowned

Just Unpacked
14 Shapes in ¼ and ½ Sizes
Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
No. 1-8 Broadway (Opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

A Private Letter for Public Perusal

Of Special Interest to Ladies





Gable End
The Park Tract
Shanghai

July 8, 1916

My dearest Alice,

I was so pleased to get your letter. What a time you ao seem to be having at home, and what a shame that your house was damaged during that Zeppelin raid. It's lucky it was only rented!

I breathe a sigh of relief, my aear, when I remember that this is Shanghai, and that the dear little house Jack bought for me, from the China Realty Co., Ltd., as a wedding present last month is safe from the horrors of war.

The house is really too ducky for words. I am sending you a few snapshots by this mail, but I must give you a description as well.

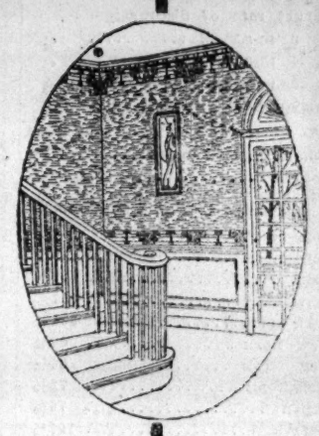
It contains absolutely all modern conveniences, ana is cleverly adapted to our horrid climate. The rooms are lofty, light and airy, and there are broad verandahs. The doors, mantelpieces, electrical fittings and hardware are all imported, and superior to anything previously seen in Shanghai. Every bedroom has a clothes closet.

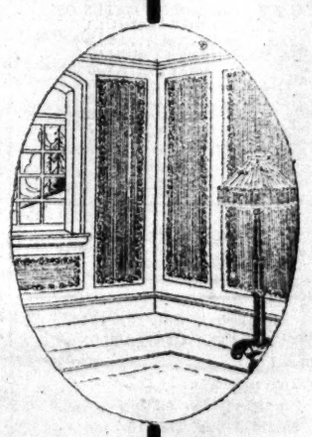
The kitchen is tiled and fitted with an imported range, supplying hot water to all parts of the house. The bathrooms are tiled and have porcelain baths, lavatories, and flush closets with septic tanks.

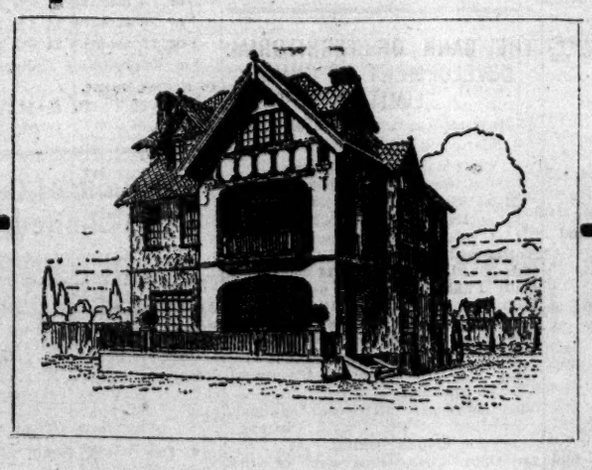
We have laid out a tennis court, and the garden, with the beds ablaze with flowers, looks really too sweet.

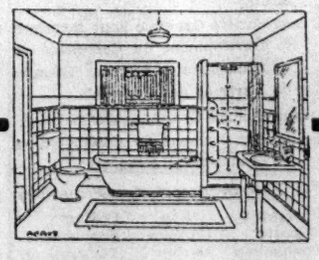
I wish you could see my wall-papers, carpets, curtains, and furniture. It is such a pleasure to get all these things for a house that is one's own.

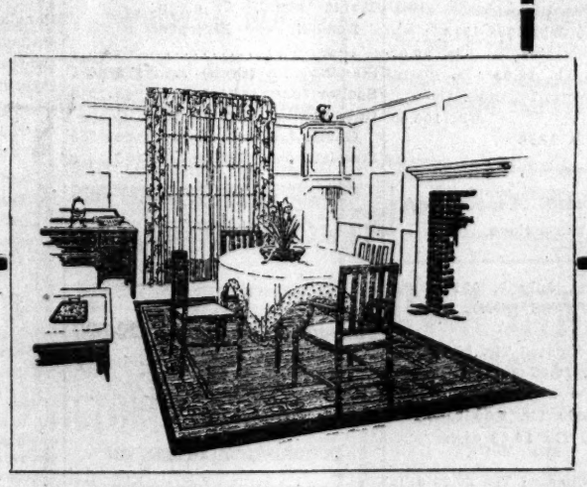
Thank goodness! we have no rent to pay. Jack couldn't afford to pay for the house and ground all at once, so he paid part in cash, and the rest will be paid for in instalments.











Twenty houses have been built by us in the Park Tract, the only residential area in Shanghai where no Chinese shops or houses are allowed. It adjoins the French Park and is an ideal residential section.

Six more houses are nearing completion, and will be sold at a small percentage above the actual cost.

If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot we can arrange for part payment, by instalments, at your convenience. Call and talk the matter over; we shall be pleased to give you all particulars.

THE CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 8, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.90
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1930
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9½—Tls.	7.16
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex...$	9.92
Peking Bar	356
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29½d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	25.14
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476½
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-9½
London	Demand	2-9⅝
India	T.T.	207¼
Paris	T.T.	391
Paris	Demand	391½
New York	T.T.	66⅛
New York	Demand	66¼
Hongkong	T.T.	72½
Japan	T.T.	76⅜
Batavia	T.T.	160½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-10¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅞
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	406
New York	4 m-s.	69⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

$1	Hk. Tls.	6.14
Hk. Tls. 1	Francs	4.55
" " 1	Marks †	3.73
Gold $ 1	Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls. 1	Yen	1.52
" " 1	Rupees	2.42
" " 1	Roubles	2.47
" " 1	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 8, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Tebongs Tls. 27.50
Ziangbes Tls. 6.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Kroewoeks Tls. 19.25
Chemors Tls. 1.92½
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.90

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debs 1908-1913 Tls. 99.00
Dominions Tls. 13.00
Hall and Holtz 7% debs. Tls. 100.00
Tebongs Tls. 27.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 8, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00 July
Kotas Tls. 10.65 July
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75 July
Consolidateds Tls. 3.50 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 19.25 cash

Direct

Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00 July
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.20 cash
Gulas Tls. 9.00 cash
Semambus Tls. 1.75 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 7.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 4¾d. to 2s. 5d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firmer.

Last Quotation, London, July 6:

Spot: 2s. 3¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 4¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier.

June Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber from the Ulobri Rubber Co., Ltd., for the month of June was 2,849 lbs.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
163 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—In spite of the decline in exchange buyers have so far shown little disposition to operate at present rates.

Yellow Silk.—A few transactions in old silk is all we know of. Sychongs Tls. 282½. Mienyangs C. C. 3 Tls. 325.

Export from Season 1916-1917

		White bales	Yellow bales	Total bales
		1916-1917		
From 1st June to date,		52	178	230
Against corresponding period	1915 1916	591	302	893
	*1914 1915	643	958	1,601
				1916, 1917 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk				900
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk				300
Settlements for America, White Silk				1,800
				3,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk				300
Yellow Silk				500
Visible Supply for season to date				3,800
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk				500

ANGLO-DUTCH OUTPUT

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. are in receipt of a telegram from their agents, advising that the estimated output of dry Rubber from the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations for June was 32,000 lbs. and not 23,000 lbs. The mistake was due to an error in the local telegram.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 7.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	91	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	129	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	27	7	6
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	17	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	33	3
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	15d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	173	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	42	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	173	10	0

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	Lyons	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London nd the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Cantop, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH. Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorised Capital ...	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ...	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,988.77
U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, July 7.—Today's rates and prices were:—

Consols 2½% for account.. £	61⅛
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 28.14
T.T. on London at New York	$ 4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	29 1/16d.
Market rate of Discount....	5⅛%
Egyptian Cotton Brown....	11.70d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton..	6d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.04d.
Indian Tea	9⅞d.
Ceylon Tea	9⅛d.
Plantation Rubber August	2s. 4¼d. paid.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$750 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay. pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 S.
North China	160 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156
Hongkong Fire	$375 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	97s. x d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9.35 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 95 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 135
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65.
Oriental	Tls. 33
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 100.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$118 Sa.
Green Island	$9.40 S.
Langkats	Tls. 27 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 160.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7.60
Weeks	$16.90 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1¾
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.92½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.55.
Dominion	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 7¾ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19½ B.
Padang	Tls. 15.30.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11½
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.30 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 27½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 85 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 280 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agents from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 7 was 120 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

There has been a listless market throughout the week, the dead end of a dead season being now upon us, with the native population more intent upon field-work than clothing.

A serious loss of cargo for this market is stated to be likely to occur in the "Ping Suey" which is ashore off Capetown, and may possibly become a total wreck. It is said that she carries 12,000 packages of piece goods for China, but the figures need confirmation by the agents, who have not got all their manifests in yet.

Exports for the month of May from the United Kingdom to Hongkong and China are mailed privately as follows:—

	In 1916	In 1915	In 1914
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards	9.2	9.7	21.5
Plain Cottons (Bletched) in millions of yards	21.2	10.9	19.8
Dyed and Coloured Cottons in millions of yards	13.9	5.3	14.3
Printed Cottons in millions of yards	7.0	.3	2.0

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—We have no business to report except in auction chops, prices for which have ruled quite steady.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Some of the smaller Yangtsze ports have been the only buyers, and have taken moderate quantities of the following:— Rabbit & Moon at Tls. 4.55, Pighead at Tls. 4.50, Three Rabbits at Tls. 4.35, Red Cock at Tls. 3.85, and in the following Japanese makes:—Three Friends at Tls. 3.80, and Elephant & Moon at Tls. 3.57½. Auctions steady to firm.

12-lbs. 36-inch. Very little demand and only a retail business to report in Sailor No. 1 at Tls. 4.95, and No. 2 at Tls. 4.65. Prices at auction were a shade firmer.

Jeans.—A few transactions in the following Japanese cloths are all that are made public; Parrot 40 yards. at Tls. 5.20, and Three Rabbits 30 yards. at Tls. 4.60. Auction prices steady to firm.

White Shirtings.—After a long interval Szechuen buyers have come into the market, but the business has scarcely passed the enquiry stage yet. The following sales are reported to have been made: Blue Dragon at Tls. 6.70, Large Dog at Tls. 6.70, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.65, and Cash at Tls. 5.40. Auctions rather easier on the whole.

Drills and Sheetings.—There appears to be no movement in the former, but in the latter the following sales of Japanese cloths are returned: Two Stags at Tls. 4.95, Nine Dragons at Tls. 3.60, and Dragon Head at the same price.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Enquiry has been more general and the tone for both private and auction chops is firmer all round. Szechuen buyers are reported to be in the market for low quality black Italians and Venetians.

Cotton Market

Cotton.—The local staple is steady to firm, but with not very much business transpiring. Quotations, which are purely nominal, may be said to be: Tungchow at Tls. 24.00 to Tls. 24½, Four Chop at Tls. 23.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 23.00, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22 to Tls. 22.25.

Reuter cables the following quotations as ruling on the Liverpool market: Middling American at 8.00d., Egyptian at 11.70d., and Bengals at 6.00d. per lb.

Cotton Yarns

Local Yarn.—With exchange on the downward tendency our market has been steady to firm with rather better rates obtainable. The following sales are reported:

10's. 100 Bales Chelin at Tls. 84.25.
12's. 100 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 88.75.
14's. 100 Bales (Heavy) Lady and Tigar at Tls. 92.50, 150 Bales Nine Men and Tigar at Tls. 91.00.
16's. 300 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 91.00 to Tls. 91.50, 700 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 95.00, 100 Bales Red Dragon at Tls. 93.00, 100 Bales Wedding at Tls. 93.00, 200 Bales Anchor at Tls. 91.00.
20's. 300 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 100.00.

IndianYarn.— Business has been on a very small scale, sales being confined to the following:—

No. 10s.—150 Bales Sorab at Tls. 81.00, 100 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 85.00 and 75 Bales Tricumdass (Ring) at Tls. 77.75.

Japanese Yarn.—About 1,3000 Bales are reported to have changed hands at improved prices as follows:—

No. 16s.—200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 98.50, 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 99.00, 300 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 99.50, 200 Bales Warship at Tls. 96.00, and 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 100.00.

No. 20s.—200 Bales Fishman at Tls. 99.50, and 100 Bales Five Joss at Tls. 104.75.

Chekiang Decides to Give Its Support to New President

Cancellation of Independence Not Necessary; Proposed Issue of Military Notes Abandoned

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, July 6.—General Chow Feng-chi, Chief of Staff, gave out the statement to your correspondent this morning that, with the assumption of the presidency by General Li Yuan-hung, Chekiang's part in the southern independence movement comes to a close. There is no necessity for an official declaration of the cancellation of independence by this province, because its allegiance to the Central Government is automatically resumed now that Yuan has been removed. Chekiang has therefore wired to Peking and to the different provinces to that effect.

The authorities will, as usual, remit monthly sums to succor the Peking administration, but for the present no remittances can be made for the reason that the local treasury is short of funds. Exactly how much will be remitted has not been decided upon, as the expenditure for the provincial administration will have to be estimated. It looks as if the budgets will have to be somewhat increased so as to include those expenses not provided for previously, such as the maintenance of the Provincial Assembly to be re-instated in the near future and the upkeep of the additional units of soldiers recruited recently.

The men in power here are trying heroically for the settlement of the differences between the North and the South and for the bringing about of a speedy union of the different factions. The trouble in Szechuen is subsiding but the prospect of a peaceful rule in Kwangtung is not as bright as may be expected. General Lung there is too unpopular to receive public sympathy and support.

The attitude of the Navy, which intended to have declared independence even before the demise of Yuan, has been viewed as disquieting, but it is believed that with the restoration of the Provisional Constitution and the proposed convocation of the Parliament it will recede from the step it has taken.

The local government prefers to remain silent on the Cabinet question, evidently taking the stand that it is a matter to be solely decided by the coming Parliament. The new Cabinet is a transitional one, a coalition to appease the republican demands.

What with the moratorium orders and with the general financial stringency, the proposed circulation of $500,000 or so of military notes by the local treasury has evoked a good deal of discussion and anxiety. Despite all arrangements made for their immediate circulation, the government here has finally decided not to issue them.

Commencement Exercises Of Laura Haygood Memorial

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, June 29.—The pupils of the Laura Haygood Memorial gave a beautiful and appropriate program last night, when they celebrated the graduation of this year's class of three young ladies from the High School department, fifteen from the Preparatory, and twenty from the Primary grades.

The program was a Patriotic Pageant, which honored the China of the Past, brought vividly before us the China of the Present, and stimulated our hopes and aims for the China of the Future. The three graduating classes, assisted by other members of the student body, gave the principal parts of the program, the Seniors delivering appropriate essays, the eighth grade giving an English play, "The Masque of Freedom," and the fourth grade appearing as the Five Countries of China, and in beautiful symbolic dances.

The program opened with a patriotic song by the entire school, and Pastor Li led the audience in a prayer for China in her time of need, and for the youth of China as they try to build their new country. The Spirit of History then entered, bearing her records, and her stately march and thoughtful words made one realize the significance of time in a people's development. The Past, Present, and Future followed, each accompanied by five little girls, in a symbolic dance, and then in slow procession the Dynasties of Chinese History, each with some word of tribute to its own greatness.

At the end of this procession marched the Republic, and it was she who took the seat in the center of the stage under the Chinese flags. The Past, Present, and Future then re-entered one at a time and presented to the Republic the gifts which each had to offer. The Past presented Literature, its greatest treasure. The Republic responded in gratitude to the Past, and Literature spoke of the gifts she had to bring. The Present presented the Five Nations of China, and each in an English sonnet offered her resources to the Republic. To them the Republic responded with an essay, "The Essentials of Progress." Immediately the fourth grade entered in a symbolic dance of the Resources of China, its forests, fields, rivers, and mountains. The Future led in Religion, Education, and Freedom as her gifts to the Republic. The first two expressed in their essays, "Religion, the Foundation of Progress" and "Education, Essential for the Development of the Individual and the Nation in all Phases of Progress," their faith in the gifts they had to bring, and Freedom was the central character in the symbolic play which closed the program, in which Youth, aided by his companions Courage, Hope, Truth, Humanity, Enlightenment, and Get Up and Hustle Yourself, rescues Freedom, Peace and Justice from Despotism and Ignorance, at the command of Democracy and her Citizens.

This play was written by the Junior English class and given by the graduates of the eighth grade, and was the climax of a beautiful evening of patriotism. The costuming of the whole program was symbolic and very beautiful, and the designer and the teacher of domestic science deserve great praise for the artistic effect gained. The conception and execution of the whole beautiful program have brought honor to Miss Emma Service Lester, head of the English Department, for it was her thought and work that made it possible.

Dr. P. W. Kuo of the Government Teachers' College of Nanking, and a graduate of Columbia, New York, delivered the address of the evening, speaking on the Need and Opportunity for Educated Womanhood in China today. He held his audience to the last word and showed his deep interest in the coming womanhood of China. The Governor of the province and the Military Governor sent representatives and the prominent officials of the city were present and read addresses of congratulation and appreciation. Miss Pyle's report of the work for the year made the audience feel that the school was doing a splendid work and affording much needed opportunities to the young women of Soochow and the surrounding country. The Laura Haygood is to be congratulated on the successful close of another year's work.

At the Theaters

The Apollo bill for tonight features Protea III, or The Spies' Round-Up. It is one of the exciting series showing the work of a daring girl detective. In this instance she captures a gang of spies who have been endangering the very life of the state. There are seven reels to the picture. There are also views of the funeral of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai. Pathe's Gazette gives exciting views of the war. There are several unusual comedies.

* * *

The Spies Round-Up, another big Newman feature, will be shown tomorrow night at the Victoria Theater. This is a seven-part picture showing the thrilling adventures of a girl detective. The picture will run for four nights.

For tonight the Victoria offers an excellent program. There is The Club of Suicides, in three parts, and a New Gaumont Graphic that shows late happenings from all parts of the world. The comedies consist of Pimple the Child Stealer; One, Two, Three; and Just Kids.

* * *

At the Olympic tonight, the first, second and third episodes of The Broken Coin will be exhibited. Francis Ford and Grace Cunard star in this series which is called the greatest continued picture of all time. There are other excellent educational films and good comedies.

* * *

The Death Sign at High Noon, a wild and bloody drama of the West, is featured tonight at the Towa Theater. There are three films full of adventure and romance. Charlie's New Job is a Chaplin film up to the standard that has made this comedian the highest paid in the world. Besides there is a Gaumont graphic with moving pictures of important events.

Correspondence

The Warspite Not Sunk

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In regard to that photo of the Warspite appearing in this morning's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, I beg to draw your attention to the fact that despite all German reports to the contrary, this ship was never sunk. The Pommern on the other hand was admitted by the Germans to have been sunk in a midnight attack by British destroyers.

As stated in the papers I am sending you for your perusal, the Warspite seemed to have had a very strenuous time of it. She had her steering gear jammed, and was straddled by shell fire of six German ships. It is therefore small wonder that the Germans imagined she had been sunk for she should have been on paper. The Warspite was the first ship to return to port after the battle.

I would also draw your attention to the Admiralty's denial of another German fabrication, namely, the sinking of the Euryalus in the battle of Jutland. She did not participate in said engagement. Yours faithfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

Markt and Co's. Show Room Opened to Public

Messrs. Markt and Co., who hold the Ford agency in Shanghai, are to be congratulated. The Avenue Edward VII, not so very long ago the highly odorous Yangkingpang, is to be the motor thoroughfare of Shanghai, and this enterprising firm is the first to open a motor car showroom on it.

No. 11 before was a more or less dilapidated Chinese house; it is now a handsome showroom for Fords and Hudsons, connected with the Markt garage behind in the Rue Montauban. The new establishment is not meant to serve in any way as a garage, but as a showroom pure and simple.

In any case, Markt's would have had to extend their premises, for there are now 125 Fords in Shanghai alone—20 in the garage's hire service—and they were infringing on the old showroom and everywhere else in the garage. Now the space the show cars formerly occupied will be utilised for larger paint and repair shops, &c.

At the new building, from a runway either at the side or in the Avenue Edward VII, one enters a splendid room, floored throughout in dark oak, with standing space of 4,000 square feet. Arches dividing it across the center do not cause any appreciable loss of floor space and tend to relieve what might perhaps otherwise appear to be rather too vast an apartment.

Looking on to the new roadway there are three large show windows, which are to be lighted with hidden floor lights, so as to get the best effect. Local climatic conditions do not permit of a building of this class being finished off right away, for the walls have to dry before they can take the superior colors.

Hence, the walls and pillars are for a while being left in white, but eventually they will be finished off in a handsome color scheme. There will be in attendance at all times an experienced salesman, ready to take visitors round and demonstrate the good points of the car that is the most prolific of its species in all the world.

German Submarine Reported as Arriving In Chesapeake Bay

New York, July 1.—A report from a trustworthy source, states that a large German submarine arrived off the American coast on June 29 and is now in hiding near Baltimore. Since June 30, the German and Austrian representatives have opened an office to deal with remittances from the United States to Germany and Austria to be forwarded by the submarine. It seems that the Captain of the submarine expects to convey to Germany official documents from the German and Austrian Embassies in Washington. Apparently he does not intend to report his arrival on the American coast to the U. S. Government till he completes all his preparations to leave American waters, as he knows that he would only be allowed 24 hours to get away. —*Osaka Asahi.*

For some weeks the rumor has been prevalent that the Germans have built a 4,000 ton submarine capable of making the trip to America and return carrying costly cargoes. The British naval authorities have asserted their disbelief, but declare that even if the rumor is based on fact, such a submarine would be certain to leave a wake of oil that could be easily picked up and followed and the vessel sunk when forced to emerge for air.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. Evenson and Mrs. Haist.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Louse, Messrs. Cooper and C. B. V. Golding.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Sullivan, Miss D. M. Dixon, Mrs. L. Dixon, Mr. A. B. Meyer, Rev. L. C. Wilson, Rev. C. W. Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Sheng, Mrs. I. Sheng, Mr. E. Sheng.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo from Hankow:—Miss J. A. Clark, and Mrs. Pownall.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin for Yokohama:—Miss E. W. Graves, Miss L. J. Graves, Miss J. M. Graves, Mrs. W. H. Standring and child, Mrs. Toeg, Master Toeg, Miss N. Toeg, Miss D. Toeg, Mr. L. Wedderburn, Mr. S. Hore, Mr. L. Zellensky, Mr. J. Colquhoun, Mrs. C. Rolker, Master Herlofson, Mr. R. Plattner, Mr. Stayton. For Kobe:—Mrs. G. H. Phillips and 2 children, Mrs. Scotson and child, Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. N. Igarashi, Mr. F. Hederschee, Dr. Van der Min, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming for Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Reid and two children, Mrs. H. A. Hards, Miss Irvine, and Mr. Bien. For Chefoo:—Miss M. Smith, and Mr. Westwood. For Tientsin:—Misses Schridiger and J. Ruscup.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Dorfman and child, Messrs. Ludwig, Schuman, A. Goold and E. Goold.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Bishop and Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. Gorringe and three children, Miss Boyce, and Mr. Frank Allaise. For Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Grayrigge and two children, Mrs. M. Little and two children, Master Elias, and Mr. Alhol L. Anderson. For Tientsin:—Dr. and Mrs. E. Coltman, Mr. and Mrs. Lejendre, and Mr. Beckingsale.

Per C.N. s.s. Kutwo for Kiukiang:—Mr. J. E. D. Bono. For Hankow:—Messrs. Burgoyne and J. O'Connell.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Foochow:—Miss Soelberg.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Chinkiang:—Mr. V. B. Bradshaw. For Hankow:—Mr. Kao Jui-pei.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Messrs. L. Gull and P. R. F. Carter. For Canton:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lake.

Per s.s. Chihli for Antung:—Mrs. P. H. Smith.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 8 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Joshin Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 8 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the customs jetty at 9.30 a.m. on the 11th instant.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—Rather important depressions in northern and central China. Thunderstorm afternoon at the mouth of the Yangtze.

8.—Weather cooler and rather fine at sunrise; becoming again very cloudy at 7.30 a.m.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, July 8, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	752.51	753.82
" " inches	29.63	29.68
Variation mm. for 24 h	↑0.98	↑1.78
Variation mm. for 12 h	↑1.31	-0.42
Wind Direction	ESE	SW
Wind Kilom per hour	8	23
Wind Miles	5.0	14.3
Temperature Cen	25°0	26°6
Temperature Fahr	73.4	79.9
Humidity: oo	96	83
Nebulosity: 5-10	7	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Tonight
"PROTEA III"
or
"The Spies' Round-Up"
For details, see full page advertisement, Page 3, Magazine Section of this issue
Funeral Procession of Yuan Shih-k'ai
Pathe Gazettes and Comedy Film

NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 19 and 20
will be sereened on Thursday, July 13

VICTORIA THEATRE

Friday, July 7th
New Change of Programme Showing
"PIMPLE, THE CHILD STEALER"
Comic
"THE CLUB OF SUICIDES"
Three Parts
New Gaumont Graphic
With Latest News in Films
"ONE, TWO, THREE"
A splendid comedy, original novel and full of fun
"JUST KIDS"
A Comedy of complications full of "Life and Go" from start to finish

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Friday, July 7th
"THE BROKEN COIN"
The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Episodes.
SEE
Francis Ford and Grace Cunard Starring in the Greatest Serial Photoplay of all Time

St. George's Gardens
Bubbling Well
Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of programme every Tuesday and Friday
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Sunday, 9th July
"DEATH SIGN AT HIGH NOON"
A Wild West Drama in Three Parts. Life and death struggle between the black aborigines and the white settlers.
"CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"
A Double-Reel Charlie Chaplin Picture. Chaplin will make you laugh, even when you do not wish to laugh.
"GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
Showing the Latest Events of the World.
Dress Circle Seats . . . .30 Cents.
Matinee :- Sunday Afternoon.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE :

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President*
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D Bruce
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 11	5.30*	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 24	5.00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 11	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	8.30*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 15	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 9	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	9.30*	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 28	9.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	..	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Samali	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	G. Line
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 9	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 11	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 13	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 27	8.30*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 9	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	A.M.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 11	D.L.	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	10.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	9.00*	Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 13	D.L.	Haichow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 8	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
July 8	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 8	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 8	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	
July 8	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 8	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 8	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 8	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 8	Chefoo	Hsinfang	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 8	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 8	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 8	Hankow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 8	Matsushima	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 8	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 8	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	Japan	Nankin	4251	Br.	P. & O. S.N.Co.
" 8	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Have Regular Sailings to
CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY
and to
TIENTSIN DIRECT
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319
(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. P. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, July 11 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. N. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, July 12 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinfung, Copt. J. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C. N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Hongkong at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.

The B.-I. s.s. Santhia left Calcutta for Shanghai, via the Straits and Hongkong, on the 5th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 30th instant.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, R.M. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Moji at noon on Friday, the 7th instant, sailed for Kobe at 11 p.m. and was due to arrive at the latter port at 7 p.m. yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Dalny for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Amoy for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai on the 11th instant.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 5	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 29	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 5	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 7	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
July 6	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co	HYPW
July 6	Chefoo	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YKDW
July 6	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 7	Otaru	Katchidate maru		Jap.		OWSB
July 7	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 7	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 7	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	733	Chi.	S. Tomes	TKDUW
July 7	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. T. & Co.	10 p
July 7	Japan	Nellore	4250	Br.	P. & O.	B IV
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 6	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 6	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 7	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 2	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	NSCW
July 7	Japan	Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 7	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 7	Chinwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 6	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 5	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	WSW
July 6	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Trans-Pacific Lines
To
Canada, U. S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)
Empress of Russia 14
Empress of Japan.... July 28
Empress of Asia .... Aug. 11
Monteagle .... Sept. 2
Empress of Russia .. Sept. 8
Empress of Japan ... Sept. 22
Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 6
Empress of Russia .. Nov. 3
For further information apply to
L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.
Tel. 1668
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848
83, Szechuen Road

T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

From Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road

DOLLAR S. S. LINE
Pacific Service
PROPOSED SAILINGS
S. S. "Bessie Dollar" . . . Aug. 5th
S. S. "Strathardle" . . . . Sept. 15th
S. S. "Hazel Dollar" . . . Oct. 1st
Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.
Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
For further information as to freight rates, apply to
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
SEPT. 8, NOV. 14.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26, NOV. 1.
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

SPECIAL CALL AT SHANGHAI FROM JAPAN

A special call at Shanghai (Woosung) on the Westbound voyage in September has been arranged for the convenience of passengers returning from Japan after the summer holidays.

The schedule of the R. M. S. "Empress of Asia" will be as follows:—

Lv. Yokohama - - Sept. 18th
,, Kobe - - - - ,, 19th
,, Nagasaki - - ,, 21st
Ar. Woosung - - ,, 23rd

For further particulars apply to
L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.

10289

ON the principle of "Small Profits, Quick Turnover" we offer you:

Men's Underwear in: Lisle Thread, "Aertex" Cellular, India Gauze and Porous Mesh.

Men's Collars: Linen, 4 fold throughout, and soft, plain or polo shape.

Reversible Wash ties, 100 designs.

Ladies' White Poplin Shoes, smart shape, Court style, White Buckles, Covered Heel, 2½ to 7. Poplin takes Blanco better than canvas. Above goods arrived yesterday.

HILL & CO.,
2 doors from General Hospital,
'Phone 2240.

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Yoghurt (sour milk).

FRESH MILK

Delivered daily

Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2175. 53 Avenue Dubail.

10192

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.
REFRACTING SPECIALIST
1A JINKEE ROAD.
9975

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Saturday, 24th June, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Candareens per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Monday, 10th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st July to 10th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 24th June, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

10214

In The Wake Of The News

Old timers noted with regret the action of the Methodist General Conference at Saratoga in authorizing the razing of the old John street church New York,—the cradle of American Methodism—in order that a sky-scraper may be erected on the site. Wesley Chapel, the original meeting house at that location, was built in 1768. Philip Embury, who had come from Ireland in 1760 and organized the first Methodist society on the western continent, himself did much of the carpenter work on the building. There were no stairs to the gallery for a number of years, workshippers ascending by ladder, and for a long while the seats on the lower floor were without backs.

During the Revolutionary war the services were frequently interrupted by soldiers. On a Sunday morning a party of Britishers sang "God Save the King." When the anthem was finished the congregation sang to the same air these lines from one of Charles Wesley's hymns.

"Come, thou Almighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing,
Help us to praise!
Father all glorious,
O'er all victorious,
Come and reign over us,
Ancient of Days!"

The society began with six members. After the erection of the first building it sent an appeal to John Wesley to appoint two experienced preachers for America. "With respect to the payment of the preachers' passage over," the letter ran, "if they could not procure it we would sell our coats and shirts to procure it for them." Wesley did send two missionaries, the first itinerant Wesleyan preachers in America. In six years the church had a thousand attendants. A larger building, with granite walls, was constructed in 1817, and this was succeeded by the present building in 1841. There are still preserved in the church Philip Embury's Bible, Bishop Asbury's chair and a clock which John Wesley sent over from England. This clock, by the way, continues to tick off the time.

England was not the originator of the daylight saving project. Nor was the city of Cleveland which, according to a recent announcement, adopted it some time ago. Benjamin Franklin, when Minister to France, wrote a letter to a Paris newspapers urging that clocks be moved forward an hour during the summer months. Poor Richard may have been inspired by his own lines:

Early to bed, early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

However, he based his advocacy of the plan on the supposed discovery that the sun begins to give light the instant it rises. Scientists say that Franklin even understated his case—that the sun actually gives its light before it rises and after its sets. They explain that the refractive property of the atmosphere acts as a periscope and that the bending of the rays out of their straight paths enables the sun to be seen when below the horizon.

No single congregation realize the horrors of the European war more keenly than that of the Kalvarian Synagogue, in Pike street, on the lower East Side, New York. Its membership of nearly five hundred is composed entirely of former residents of Kalvaria, a town of some 10,000 inhabitants in Russian Poland, less than five miles from the German line. The residents of this town, many of whom have relatives in New York, are suffering severely from hunger, and large numbers, according to reports have met death since the present conflict stated.

At a meeting in the Kalvarian Synagogue Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, told the congregation that the Jews have suffered greater hardships in the last two years than at any previous time since the destruction of the Second Temple. He described them as innocent victims of the war. Many towns in Russian Poland have changed hands more than once and each successive transfer of authority has resulted in greater oppression. Five hundred thousand Jews, he said, are now fighting in the various armies of Europe.

Thanks to the telegraph and the newspapers the people of New York kept track of the proceedings of the Republican national convention this week almost as promptly as the people of Chicago, where the convention is to be held. It was not so in the first half of the nineteenth cetury. The announcement of Polk's nomination was the first ever sent by magnetic telegraph. It was transmitted from Baltimore, the convention city that year, to Washington on May 29, 1844. Previously the people had to wait for the mails to learn political as well as all other news.

The idea of a national nominating convention had its birth in New York, the Tammany Society having suggested it as early as 1813. A period of transition followed until 1831, during which State Legislatures and States conventions made nominations. The national convention of the Anti-Mason party in Baltimore September 26, 1831, set the precedent, which has been followed over since. In the very early days of the republic nominations were made by private informal agreements among active politicians, or an aspirant announced his candidacy and stood for office without other nomination. Then came the legislative caucus, which grew out of the fact that party strife first manifested itself in the Legislatures.

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

12th List

Billy and Jack	$5.00
Julius Cæsar	10.00
Collected by Members of the Shanghai Lusitano Club	246.00
Cheerful's bet	5.00
Athol	7.00
Griselda and Duncan	10.00
	283.00
Previously acknowledged...	22,764.47
	$23,047.47

ERIC M. ROSS,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3d Peking Road,
Shanghai.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—July 9.—Third Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and sermon. Hymn 317. Preacher—The Dean. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany, Smart in F. Chant 46. Hymns 172, 299. National Anthem. 5.30 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Hymns 280, 24, Preacher—The Dean.

July 12.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 8.30 a.m. Litany. 6 p.m. Intercession.

July 9.—Bubbling Well Chapel. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—July 9.—11 a.m.: Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent M.A.; Subject St. James on temptation; Chant 68; Hymns 631, 616, 757, 396. 6 p.m.: Preacher—Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject The Centurion's faith; Chant 49; Hymns 535, 283, 687.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. R. B. Whittlesey. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. W. T. Herbert.

St. Andrew's Church.—Broadway, 3rd Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher—The Chaplain. 5, 313, 197, 10 a.m. Morning Prayer, Hymn, 160, 252, 391. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, Hymn, 12 194, 167, 20. Peacher—The Chaplain.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject, "Sacrament," Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Gleniffer	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 3
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 3
Lycaon	June 9
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Neleus	Apr. 27
Ningchow	May 27
Nyanza**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5
For Marseilles, etc.	
Andre Lebon	July 5
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	
Nagoya**	June 13
Nellore**	July 9
Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.	
Arabien	June 14
Empress of Asia	June 16
Itsukushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Montesgle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Yokohama Maru	June 12
For New York	
Bloemfontein	May 27
City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
St. Bede	June 28
For San Francisco, etc.	
Cacique	June 5
Canada Maru	June 1
China	July 3
Floridian	May 27
Hazel Dollar	June 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Richmond	June 7
Shinyo Maru	June 2
Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 3	Aug. 6
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 18
Glengyle	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan		Aug. 10
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 11
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 11
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Malta**		Aug. 18
Nore**		Aug. 3
Novara		July 20
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Pingsuey	May 27	July 31
Psostesilaus	June 10	Aug. 3
Polyphemus	May 12	July 16
Priam	May 6	July 10
Radnorshire		July 10
Somali**	May 27	July 10
Telamon	May 20	July 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 14
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 15
City of Durham	May 15	July 10
City of Oran		Aug. 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 15
Skipton Castle	Apr. 29	July 15
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Japan		July 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		July 25
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 1
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	June 17	Sept. 26
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 11
Nippon Maru	June 24	July 19
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 24
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos		July 28
Polynesien	June 11	July 18
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Japan (S. E A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	July 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Voelkel & Schroeder, A.-G.
37, Nanking Road
Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	2.3	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19 10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4 .55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0 58	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.28		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.15	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.36		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.56	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.		7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.		23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.48	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.28	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m	8 Coolie Goods a.m	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.18	5.48	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Au		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.40	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang Au	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Mun ... dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Mun ... arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Mun ... dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.56	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao .... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast E	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express E	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express E.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanzgan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.26	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M. 0.46
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.24	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.31
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.03	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast E	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express E	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express E.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.40	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.45			11.34	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	2.53
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.31
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.57	7.35	9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanzlang	2.03	9.39	11.00	5.50		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.70	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers, Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 candareens per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.
10346 J 20

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEE

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are fully met by the following three Brands of fresh Butter:—

"Daisy" Brand
The finest quality procurable. Fresh and pure and never fails to give entire satisfaction. The highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand
Second only to "Daisy." Ten cents per lb. cheaper. A good reliable Butter.

"O K" Brand
Next in quality to "Meadow," 10 cents per lb. cheaper. A good sound Butter: may be used for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are imported by us in cold-storage, kept in our own cold-storage and supplied to the Retailers in small quantities every day or, if desired, four times daily, thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road,
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063

Business and Official Notices

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

"End of Season" SALE

All our summer goods

Sharply Reduced Double Bargains

to be

had in Ladies' & Children's Hats

200 high-class, trimmed and untrimmed shapes.

Exceptional bargains in Ladies' fancy silk hosiery; Men's silk half-hose; Ladies' and children's white goods.

at

Cantorovitch's Salvage Co.
103 Broadway.
10319 J 7

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.

We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.
10199

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint
White Lead Paint
Red Lead Paint
made by
W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence

ZUNG LEE & SONS
Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

POOTOO HOTEL

14 BED ROOMS, completely furnished, to let without board. Facing south and sea, fine scenery, splendid bathing. The Hotel is 10 minutes walk from landing place. Terms $3.00 a day, $20.00 week, $60.00 month. Every facility to procure fresh provisions of all kinds at cheaper rates than in Shanghai. The s.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday at 4 a.m. Return fare, including meals, $25.00.

Application for rooms should be made to
Harvey's Advertising Agency
11A NANKING ROAD
10329

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

TEL. ADDRESS "KALEE" — E. H. DUNNING, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE

CHOW LAN-CHU (周蘭齋), native of Canton, Ex-Consul for China at New Zealand—TAKE NOTICE that Messers. Kirchner and Boger, merchants, at Shanghai, have filed a petition in the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, charging you with having fraudulently obtained from them the sum of 2,000 Mexican Dollars by means of false pretence: to wit, a false statement of your brother Chow Tsz-chi (周自齊), Ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of China, whereby the said Chow Tsz-chi was to guarantee the repayment of the aforesaid Dollars 2,000.

Application has been made to the Court, that should you fail to appear before the aforesaid Court within thirty days from the date hereof, a judgment *in contumaciam* shall be given against you and that a reward shall be put up for your arrest.

MAJOR ST. P. RUDINGER.
Counsel for Complainants.

Shanghai, this 15th day of June A.D. MCMXVI.
10163

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED; a bright young Eurasian lady for retail store. State experience and references. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
10345 J 9

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins Chinkiang.
10276 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, to take lessons in business correspondence and arithmetic by a Britisher. Only professionals need apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
10364 J 15

GERMAN LESSONS by well-educated young German. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
10351 J 13

GERMAN LESSONS wanted by Chinese gentleman, who lives in Western district. Please write to T. C. C., 49 Markham Road.
10334 J 11

EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher is open to give lessons in the evening. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.
10320 J 9

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, in New French Concession, from July 15, six-roomed house, with servants' quarters, lawn and small garden, in Mission Compound. Very reasonable, if leased for a term of months. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
10353 J 9

TO LET, from 1st of August, five-roomed house, No. 18 Yangtszepoo Road. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
10357 J 14

TO LET, from July 16th to September 30th, furnished house, with 3 living rooms, 2 bedrooms and large attic. Fine lawn and fowl-house. Apply 37 Elgin Road.
10352 J 9

HOUSES TO LET, *41 Rue Massenet*, 6 rooms and attics, tiled bathrooms, pantry and kitchen porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden tennis, etc. *97, Rue du Roi Albert* 5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis etc. *101, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10279 T. F

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.
10291

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.
10292

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for first September, a furnished or unfurnished detached house, with garden. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
10361 J 11

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.
10290

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.
10070

TO LET, with board, 2 nicely furnished rooms, separate bathrooms, facing south. English family, $65.00. 31 Boone Road.
10363 J 9

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors: also attic room at moderate terms. 12-a, Quinsan Gardens.
10322 J 8

TO LET; private family offers a well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, to neutral or German gentleman of quiet habits. Comfortable home. Tennis, telephone, etc., on premises, Broadway. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
10360 A 7

TO LET, with very good board and attendance, double and single, cool, airy, well-furnished bedrooms. Lift and 'phone. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.
10338 J 12

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.
10323 J 9

TO LET, one large well-furnished room, also one small room. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.
10327 J 12

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-ESTABLISHED high-class business requires partner, preferably lady with artistic temperament who could invest Tls. 5000. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.
10350 J 9

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10277 J 31

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese gentleman; many years experience with the biggest dock in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

EXTRA WORK wanted by young lady typist, after office hours. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
10358 J 11

WANTED by Britisher, aged 24, position as general office assistant. Many years' experience in wharf business, and is well up in accounts. Speaks the Mandarin and Shanghai dialects fluently. A-1 references. Please apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
10343 J 9

EXPERIENCED young man (neutral) seeks position in Shanghai. Speaks Chinese fluently, travelled throughout China, executive experience, excellent references. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
10342 J 13

PROFESSIONAL accountant (keeping books in the usual and American style), English, Russian, German correspondent, applies for service, after 4 p.m. Theoretical knowledge of French. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
10336 J 13

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply Soaps. Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
10117

POSITION WANTED, by thoroughly competent and efficient American bookkeeper and accountant. Sober, steady and reliable. No objection to outports. Apply Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
10314 J 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.
10366

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED housekeeping apartment wanted by American married couple from 1st August or September. Apply, with rate, to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
10339 J 8

WANTED, from first August, furnished house or flat; must have two or three bedrooms. Offers to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
10341 J 16

Exchange and Mart

ELECTRIC FANS, Peerless, desk and oscillating, Tls. 35. Inspection invited. The China Agents Co., 55 Avenue Edward VII.
10367 J 9

WANTED, second-hand typewriter, Underwood or Oliver, with two-coloured tape. Must be cheap and in first-class condition. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
10365 J 12

FOR SALE, restaurant and bar-room "Seiyoken," with all necessary furniture. Apply 415 North Szechuen Road.
10348 J 11

WANTED, a pair of field planes. State price, and maker, to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
10349 J 11

FOR SALE, Molybdenite, concentrated and unconcentrated. For particulars apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
10328 J 14

TWIN cylinder "Indian" motor-cycle, in perfect running order. For particulars and price apply to Eastern Garage, corner of Yuen-mingyuen and Soochow Roads.
10344 J 9

FOR SALE, furniture and fittings, five-roomed house, lease can be taken over. Near tram, 10 minutes to Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
10324 J 16

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
10278 T. F.

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, July 9, 1916

The Epistle to the Hebrews Written by a Woman?

Professor Eleanor D. Wood, of Wellesley College, Finds Evidence That Its Author Was a Pioneer Feminist and Not the Stern Opponent of Female Ascendancy, St. Paul

ESTHER DENOUNCING HAMAN.

A Subtle Glorification of Esther in the Epistle to the Hebrews Suggests Female Authorship.

St. Paul, by Albert Durer, a Classical Conception of the Great Apostle Who Commanded Women to Be Silent and Submissive.

JUDITH BRINGING BACK THE HEAD OF HOLOFERNES

Miss Wood, of Wellesley, Ingeniously Traces in the Epistle to the Hebrews an Allusion to This Great Early Hebrew Feminist Champion.

AFTER nearly two thousand years, during which the Epistle to the Hebrews has been regarded as the work of St. Paul, it has required the intuition of a woman to discover that it was really written by a woman.

Professor Eleanor D. Wood, of the Biblical Department at Wellesley College, has put forward convincing arguments and evidence that the epistle was written by Priscilla, an early Christian of St. Paul's time. That the Epistle was not written by St. Paul has been commonly asserted by modern biblical scholars, but Professor Wood is the originator of ingenious theories concerning Priscilla's authorship.

The argument for Priscilla rests largely upon the fact that the undoubted epistles of St. Paul contain many references to women ordering them to be submissive and silent, while the Epistle to the Hebrews has many glorifications of women's deeds. In other words, the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews was an early suffragette, while St. Paul was hostile to the cause.

St. Paul in his epistles continually admonishes women to be submissive. In I. Corinthians, XIV., 34, he says: "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak. But they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the Lord." Further verses emphasize the necessity of women keeping silence.

In I. Timothy, ii.,9, the apostle commands "that women adorn themselves in modest apparel with shamefacedness and sobriety, not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array." In verse 11 he writes: "Let the woman learn in silence, with all subjection." And again: "I suffer not a woman to teach or usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam was not deceived, but woman, being deceived, was in the transgression."

Again, in Ephesians, chapter 5, verse 32, the apostle says: "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church."

The evidence in favor of a woman's authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews is most strongly supported by the eleventh chapter; the famous chapter which begins:

"Now, faith is the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen."

In this chapter there is a remarkable eulogy of famous women like nothing that is found elsewhere in the Bible. First there is a reference to Sara, the wife of Abraham, who, through faith, became a mother at an advanced age. In connection with Moses, the greatest hero of the Hebrew race, it is recalled that he was saved by Pharaoh's daughter. Even Rahab, the outcast woman of Jericho, who enabled the Israelites to capture the city, is praised in an extraordinary manner.

Jephtha is praised, apparently, because his daughter was the victim of a heroic sacrifice. Finally, there is an inspired rhapsody over women in these verses:

"33. Who, through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions.

"34. Quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens.

"35. Women received their dead raised to life again; and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection."

In these verses Miss Wood has traced an inferential eulogy of women who, though physically weak, have triumphed by moral strength and courage. Explaining this point, she said in an interview:

"As for the women mentioned by implication here, we derive much information from the paraphrase of this chapter by Clement of Rome, written in 95 A. D. He interprets the phrase in verse 34, 'put to flight the armies of aliens,' as applying to Judith, and he gives in great detail an account of Judith—how she went to the camp of the Israelites and by her cleverness killed the tyrant Holofernes and turned to flight the armies of aliens.

"There is also the phrase, 'escaped the edge of the sword,' which Clement of Rome thinks probably refers to Esther, the Jewish wife of the Persian King Ahasuerus, who saved her people from Haman.

"In verse 35 begins a catalogue of noble deeds that, so far as we may know, refers solely to women; at least, we cannot tell where the praise of women leaves off and where we are to assume that women and men alike are meant.

"My reasons for the practical certainty I feel that it was not the work of St. Paul are recognized generally at the present by Bible scholars. The Epistle was, in all probability, written after St. Paul's time. Scholars believe that he was not the author, because the book abounds in Alexandrian symbolism and in reasoning not a bit like St. Paul's."

Priscilla, the woman to whom the authorship of the book is ascribed, was the wife of Aquila, a tentmaker. She is mentioned several times in the Bible, and from what Bible students are able to learn of her, must have been an earnest pioneer of Christianity. She was evidently, from the references to her in the New Testament, the principal member of her family. She was well educated and capable; she had traveled much, and was for some time a friend of St. Paul.

Aquila was a Jew. Priscilla is, in places, spoken of as Prisca, instead of by the diminutive form. Aquila seems to have been principally notable through the good fortune that made him her husband. References to them are found in Acts, chapter 18.

"After these things Paul departed from Athens and came to Corinth and found a certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy with his wife Priscilla (because that Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome), and came unto them. And because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought, for by their occupation they were tentmakers."

Miss Wood thinks that Priscilla may have written the book for herself and for her husband, Aquila. The first person plural pronoun "we" is much used in the work, and it alternates with "I" in a manner that seems rather peculiar. Miss Wood considers that the use of "we" means something more than an editorial "we," though that is common in epistolary writing.

"There have been a number of conjectures who wrote the epistle," said Miss Wood in her interview. "Among these are that Apollos or Barnabas wrote the book. But neither of these theories has anything substantial to back it, nor have Bible scholars been able to develop any theory that seems to me to find so much support as the one that Priscilla was the author.

"One ground for believing Priscilla the author is that she was evidently a person of importance. When St. Paul mentions her he calls her 'Prisca,' not 'Priscilla,' in the diminutive form. Both St. Paul and St. Luke have a way of mentioning her before her husband. Paul speaks of 'Prisca and Aquila,' and Luke of 'Priscilla and Aquila' instead of 'Aquila and Prisca.' This is certainly remarkable, especially for the Oriental world.

"But to my mind one of the strongest points in support of the view I hold as to Priscilla's authorship of the work is the fact that in 200 A. D., when the oldest church canon was made at Rome—that of Muratori—the Epistle to the Hebrews did not appear in it, nor was this epistle even mentioned. Now, this was certainly not because it was not known, for as early as 95 A. D. Clement, bishop of Rome, quotes the epistle freely, and has paraphrased in his own writings chapter 11—in which appear some of the touches that appear to me distinctly feminine.

"Now, if this work was known in 95 A. D. and was considered valuable by the bishop of Rome, why was it not included in the canon of 200 A. D.? Was it because a woman wrote it?"

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

How the TOO SKINNY CAN "PUT ON FLESH"

By William Brady, M. D.

IN the morning when you turn on the drafts, shake the grate and throw on more coal the furnace burns a lot of fuel.

At night after you have turned off the drafts and banked the fire the furnace burns very little fuel.

In youth the vital fire burns fast, fuel is consumed in large quantities, and hence youth is skinny.

Toward middle age the ductless glands, whose secretions control the oxidation process of the body, begin to tire out more or less, according to the strain that has been placed upon them. The oxidation process therefore slows down, less stored-up fuel (blood sugar, or glycogen) is required But, from force of habit, the stoker generally goes on shovelling it in the same as ever, and hence middle age is stout.

Being too skinny or too stout is purely a question of the activity of the internal secretory system as compared with the intake of fuel and the individual's mode of life. Underweight or overweight does not "run in families," though various members of the family are apt to follow the same mode of life, habits of eating, emotional paths and mental characteristics.

Easy Ways Science Recommends for INCREASING THE BODY'S WEIGHT and PLUMPNESS

In other words, three things keep thin folks thin:

(1) Inadequate food, an extremely rare contingency these prosperous days.

(2) Over-activity of internal secretions, due to excessive stimulation of the ductless glands, particularly excessive secretion of adrenin by the adrenal glands. The causes of this excessive secretion will be considered later.

(3) Insufficient rest, recreation and sleep—a very common occurrence these dancing days.

So far as the possibility of fattening up by eating or taking oils or fats is concerned, this is an expedient available only for certain specific cases, and at best it is of secondary importance. Indeed, it is a rare thing to find any ordinary diet inadequate to supply every need of the body.

Moreover, the body makes fat from any and all varieties of food, and does not necessarily prefer animal or vegetable oils or fats for the purpose. A cow can grow fat on grass, which contains no trace of fat or oil.

A popular misapprehension, that certain foods will directly feed certain parts of the body, is the cause of a great deal of disappointment for thin persons who are trying to get fat. To date no scientist has ever discovered a method of causing an appreciable local deposit of fat to suit the particular wishes of the subject. When you grow fat you must be content to leave to wise old Doctor Nature the decision where to deposit the new adipose tissue. Nature knows what the needs of the body are.

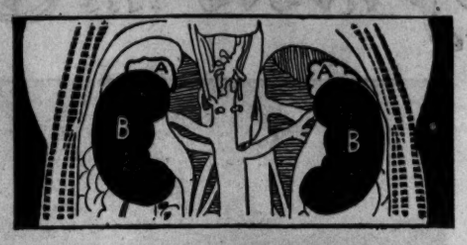
Perhaps special exercises, and in some cases massage, may modify the distribution of fat in the body to a certain extent. For instance, deep breathing tends to reduce excessive fat about the abdomen and favor the accumulation of fat about the chest and shoulders.

Over-activity of the internal secretions, with especial reference to excessive secretion of adrenin, which is a ferment-like substance that activates the oxidation or combustion of the blood sugar (glycogen), is commonly caused by three classes of causes. First and foremost, because by far the most frequent, is emotion.

Dr. Crile, in his observations upon European battlefields, as well as in the laboratory, has pretty conclusively shown that various emotional strains do produce a remarkable outpouring of adrenin. Dr. Cannon, of Harvard Medical School, has likewise demonstrated the powerful influence of such emotions as fear, anger, anxiety and worry upon the secretion of adrenin.

Whenever there is an excessive output of adrenin over a prolonged period of time, one of the symptomatic effects is emaciation. There are various other characteristic effects notable, such as nervousness, restless sleep, increased sweating, thirst, exhaustion and increased blood pressure. Now, just what are the conditions which bring about an excessive discharge of adrenin into the circulation?

By far the most frequent factor of over-secretion of adrenin is emotional excitement. This may be worry, which is nothing but diluted fear; or fear itself; or pro-



Location of the Adrenal Glands (AA), One Over Each of the Kidneys (BB). An Excessive Output of Adrenin, Which These Glands Secrete, Is Often One of the Causes of Extreme Thinness. The Over-Activity of the Adrenal Glands Is Frequently Due to Worry or Other Emotional Excitement.

self; or prolonged anxiety; or secret jealousy or chafing; or in fact any habitual or prolonged emotional strain.

Auto-intoxication is another common factor of excessive ductless gland activity, and hence of emaciation.

Any chronic infection, be it tuberculosis or other hidden septic focus, will keep the weight below standard.

A fairly frequent, and sometimes unrecognized cause is exophthalmic goitre. In this condition the ductless gland function is driven at high speed, and there is a typical group of symptoms manifest: A fine tremor of the fingers, a very rapid pulse, prominent, frightened-looking eyes and general nervousness. The goitre itself may be so slight as to escape even the doctor's notice—yet the gland is over-active and the patient far from well. The weight is almost always below normal.

Mere mental excitement is certainly a factor of excessive ductless gland function. It is hard to grow fat if you are determined to run out every night to a show, a dance or a party, getting in long past a reasonable bed time and crawling out half dead next morning to go to work. We have known many skinny individuals to put on weight at the rate of two or three pounds a month just by going to bed an hour earlier than usual every night, even though not sleepy. Lying relaxed in bed is rest, whether sleep comes readily or not.

A siesta after the hearty meal of the day, whether it be midday or evening dinner, is a prescription every thin person may profitably try. A half hour of relaxation after a hearty meal is as natural as a late lunch at night; rest helps digestion and digestion helps sleep.

For those who retire several hours after the last meal of the day a lunch at bedtime is always advisable. The old-fashioned notion that it was bad to eat late at night was all very well in the days when 10 p. m. was a disgracefully late hour to retire. But now that midnight is being turned into day it is almost necessary for good health that something to eat should be had before going to bed. Of course, the lunch should be digestible and nourishing—a pint of rich milk and some bread and butter or crackers or a cookie or two. An extra slice of bread and butter and sugar, taken in addition to the ordinary meals each day, will often cause a gain of twenty pounds in weight in a year.

The skinny individual often needs treatment for anemia. This does not mean taking iron pills—a futile and perhaps harmful habit—but the correction of the particular circumstances accountable for the anemia. Lack of blood, or "poor circulation," or "watery blood," as it is called, is almost never a primary condition in itself. Its successful treatment requires a careful medical examination to determine the cause, as a preliminary to any application of remedies.

Thin folks who want to grow fat may do so at will. What they need is just good advice and the grace to follow it.

MOTORING WITHOUT DANGER to Life, Limb or Car

FEWER accidents would be caused by automobiles if they were all operated in strict accordance with these sensible rules which are laid down by Judge Joseph Sabath, of the Automobile Speeders' Court in Chicago:

Slow down at street intersections.

Use chains when pavements are slippery.

Don't cover cross-walks when stopped by crossing officer.

Don't pass on the left-hand side of a street car or any other vehicle which is driving along the street car tracks.

Pass all vehicles on other streets on the left.

Don't attempt to cut in between street cars going in opposite directions.

Don't forget that a street car cannot turn out.

Don't bring hardships on a motoring fraternity by your foolhardy acts.

Test your brakes every morning.

Never under any circumstances touch intoxicating liquor in any form while driving and never ride in a car whose driver has been drinking.

Read and study the traffic laws of the city and State.

Respect the rights of pedestrians.

Keep to the right and stop only at the right-hand side of the street.

Turn corners at right angles from centre of the street intersection.

Don't stop short.

Don't turn to the right nor left until you have signalled the vehicles behind you.

Keep within the speed limit.

Approach all crossings carefully and obey the signal of the crossing officer.

Always remember that it is better to cause a delay than an accident.

When approaching an automobile at night coming in an opposite direction, slow down.

Don't use glaring headlights in the streets of the city.

When unable to see what is ahead of you at any time slow down.

Never under any circumstances drive fast when approaching or passing a school.

Upon a signal from another driver approaching from the rear at a reasonable speed, pull over to the extreme right and allow him to pass. The law compels you—courtesy demands it.

Spasmodic spurts of speed are dangerous.

Hold the speed of your car steady to about 18 or 20 miles per hour and you will get there more quickly, safely and pleasantly and at less expense.

Speed means serious and even fatal accidents, increased tire and repair expense, nervous prostration and loss of money, time and pleasant disposition.

In case of accident, stop at once, give your assistance and get the name of every witness.

Stop at all railroad crossings.

Stop 10 feet behind street cars taking passengers.

How MUSIC AFFECTS OUR HAIR

IF you want to escape baldness don't play the cornet or trombone, but confine your musical efforts to the piano, violin, harp violoncello or double bass.

This advice sums up the interesting and extremely important discoveries which science has made about the effect of different kinds of music on the hair.

Prof. Henri de Parville, the eminent French physicist, is the man responsible for these discoveries. He declares that the well-known action of music on the nervous system affects the nutrition of the bodily tissues and thus has an influence on the hair. To support this novel theory he has a great array of facts collected from observations of the heads of a large number of musicians.

The influence of music upon the hair is not always the same. The growth of the hair is stimulated or checked or stopped entirely according to the kind of musical vibrations to which it is exposed.

Playing the piano or the violin, according to Professor de Parville, is especially beneficial to the hair. This, he says, accounts for the luxuriant masses of hair which almost invariably cover the heads of male pianists and violinists.

The music of the violoncello, the harp and the double bass is also stimulating to the hair, but to a less degree.

Players of the flute and clarinet get only a small amount of hair stimulation and consequently their locks are quite likely to show a very perceptible thinning by the age of fifty.

The harm done to the hair by music, according to Prof. de Parville's views is among the players of brass instruments.

Those who make much use of the cornet and horn advance rapidly to baldness. Players of the trombone—particularly those who play it for long periods at a time—usually lose at least sixty per cent of their hair within five years after their use of the instrument begins.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS---

A Rat's Fifth Hand.

A RAT'S tail serves it as a fifth hand. It is an organ of touch, prehensile, like the tail of a monkey, and is provided with a complex system of muscles. By its aid the animal is enabled to walk along a narrow rope, using it to balance with or to gain a hold. When there is occasion, it is employed as a spring, by help of which the rat can jump to heights otherwise inaccessible.

How Long We Can Live Without Food.

SCIENCE says that if he can get drinking water an ordinary man can exist for about thirty days without food. At the end of that time the machinery of the body will not be ruined, and can be entirely strengthened back to its old standard by careful feeding. About one-quarter of one body weight is fat, and it is mostly this fat which is absorbed as food during the period of starvation. We can absorb and burn up our muscles until 60 per cent of their weight has gone. We can do the same with from 30 to 40 per cent of our liver and digestive organs and 20 per cent of our lungs. Our hearts can lose 10 per cent and our brains and nervous system can lose 5 per cent. It will thus be seen that the more vital organs, brain and heart, yield least of their valuable substance for the life of the body; while the less valuable substances, fat, muscles, and so on, are consumed first.

Are They ELEPHANTS or MACAWS?

Pictures Which Puzzle Science. Are They Elephants, Macaws, Tapirs, Serpents —or What?

WHEN is an elephant an elephant and when is it not an elephant but a bird? That is the question which is now puzzling science.

Among the Maya ruins in Central America there have been found a large number of crude drawings in which appears the head of an animal that closely resembles the elephant.

If it is an elephant that is shown in these prehistoric pictures we have convincing proof of one of two things—either the elephant was once a native of America or the people who inhabited Central America at the time these drawings were made came from Asia or Africa where the elephant is known to have existed for centuries. If they did not originate there then they must have had some means of communication that enabled them to obtain an idea of the forms of animal life in the Old World.

Professor G. Elliott Smith is one of the scientists who feel certain that these curious drawings were intended to represent elephants. He finds in them a striking resemblance to the conventionalized drawings of the elephant which are found throughout the Old World from Cambodia to Scotland.

He does not, however, think they prove that the elephant was once native of America. He accounts for the animal's presence in the drawings by declaring that the Maya civilization was due to immigrants who supplied the ideas and the technical knowledge.

This, he thinks, accounts for the crudity with which the elephant is represented. Never having seen an elephant and not being aware of its size, the Maya artist quite naturally conceived it to be some kind of monstrous macaw, a bird with which he was quite familiar.

Other scientists of equal eminence pronounce Professor Smith's contentions absurd. Some of them say that what he calls pictures of elephants are really those of macaws, the queer parrot-like birds which are so common in Central America. Still others declare the Mayan artists were trying to picture the tapir or a certain long-nosed god who played a prominent part in the religion of that time.

Another theory is that the pictures are intended as representations of a serpent which is known to have been held in superstitious regard by the Mayans.

Who Is EATING YOUR HALF POUND OF HONEY?

HONEY was doubtless the first sweet substance known to the human race. The bees had learned how to store up the nectar of the flowers long before man devised means of gathering the maple sap or of extracting the sweet juices of the sugar cane or beet root.

Because it was known in the childhood of the race, honey became associated with many ancient rites. Its use was forbidden in Jewish sacrifices, perhaps because it figured in heathen ceremonies. Among different ancient peoples honey was used in the sacred water sprinkled on the new-born child, was combined with the refreshments offered to guests, appeared in wedding ceremonies, figured in the New Year festivals and was offered as a libation to the dead.

Honey bees were brought from Asia to Europe and thence to America. The wild bees in the woods are supposed to have escaped from the hives of early settlers. The Indians called the bee "the white man's fly," looking upon it as an advance courier of the civilization which they dreaded.

It is said that a hundred years ago there were no bees west of the Mississippi, and that they were not found in California until after the gold seekers went there.

In this country to-day California seems to be taking the lead as a honey producing State. The total annual yield of honey in the United States is sufficient to furnish each inhabitant with at least half a pound, while the wax is no small item of trade.

It is quite possible to obtain specific varieties of honey of different texture, flavor and color by supplying the bees with different kinds of food.

A French scientist is planning to supersede medicines by medicated honey. The bees delegated to produce a certain variety are obliged to confine their efforts to plants of the right order, and the honey is duly labeled, and supposed to be as efficacious as other extracts of similar plants.

As the season passes bees in the North gather honey from the blossoms of the maple, the apple, the raspberry, the linden, the buckwheat and the wild asters and golden-rod. In the South the cotton, palmetto and orange are among the principal honey producers.

The flavor of the different flowers is often apparent in the honey. The bee keeper places his main dependence upon clover for the finest grade of honey.

Golden-rod also is a valuable aid to the apiarist in some parts of the country. The honey made from it is of about the same grade as clover honey. The pollen of the golden-rod adhering to the bees imparts a yellow tinge to both comb and honey. Golden-rod honey is said to be thicker than that from other flowers and to granulate more readily.

Rare cases have been reported of honey with poisonous qualities when bees have had access to mountain laurel or other poisonous plants. The flavor of the wild onion and similar plants naturally is not desirable in honey.

Honey should be reckoned as a food and not merely as an accessory to give relish. It is considered a more desirable food than cane sugar for persons whose digestive powers are weak. The nectar of the flowers resembles cane sugar, but by the aid of the bees becomes somewhat easier of digestion.

Wax is not digested, but becomes, softened in the stomach and is practically harmless.

Children seem instinctively to prefer sweets to fats, and the occasional use of honey in moderation is not objectionable.

TEA DRINKING as a FINE ART

OUR English cousins and some Americans have an idea that they know everything there is to be known about tea and tea drinking, but it is in Japan and China that tea drinking has assumed the status of a fine art. The Chinese not only know good tea, but they keep most of it from their own consumption at home and abroad. The very best quality of Chinese tea is extremely expensive, and it is said that very little of it finds its way out of that country into the ordinary channels of trade.

In the Mikado's kingdom one of the most ceremonious of all customs is the "cha-no-ys" tea drinking. The kettle, tea-pot, strainer, bamboo-whisk and bowls dedicated to it are never brought out except on rare occasions. The tea used is of the finest grade, ground to a fine powder. The bowls from which it is drunk are low, open vessels, wholly different from the tiny cups used for ordinary Japanese tea drinking

The powdered tea and the hot water are mixed by means of the bamboo whisk, so that—according to one person who has tasted the delectable beverage—"It looks more like a clear soup of green peas than what we know as tea."

In China the most approved method of preparing tea is to infuse it in a covered bowl instead of a tea-pot. It is kept warm in a wadded basket, fresh boiling water being added from time to time. In the numerous tea houses kept by the Chinese, water is always kept boiling, and for one or two "cash" is sold to the customer, who furnishes his own tea.

Pekoe tea is the undeveloped leaves pinched off the top of the shrub, with the white down still on them. It is the tenderness of these young leaves that imparts to this kind of tea the delicate flavor which makes it so universally liked. Green and black tea leaves come from the same plant.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

When Baby Chokes.

A CHOKING infant can be quickly relieved by pressing between its eyes with your finger.

A Cure for a Toothache.

INSERT in the cavity of the aching tooth a bit of absorbent cotton saturated with vaseline and burnt alum.

To Perfume Handkerchiefs.

A SMALL piece of orris root placed in the boiler in which the handkerchiefs are boiled will give them a perfume that will last.

To Sharpen a Meat Grinder.

IF your meat grinder seems dull, just grind a piece of scouring brick through the chopper and see how well it sharpens and polishes it.

A Delicious Flavor.

A TEASPOONFUL of peanut butter in homemade candy gives a delicious flavor. A little in salad dressing gives the nutty flavor one enjoys in a salad.

A Good Shampoo.

BEAT an egg thoroughly (yolk and white together), then add 1 teaspoonful of liquid green soap. Part the hair in several places, and apply the shampoo with finger tips, rubbing well into the scalp. Rinse with three waters, hot, tepid and cold. This will be found an excellent shampoo and very inexpensive.

Apollo Theatre

To-night

"PROTEA III"

or

"THE SPIES' ROUND-UP"

in

Seven Reels

One long series of breathless exploits, at the end of which, Protea—the Queen of Detectives, and one of the most beautiful cinema actresses in the world—emerges triumphant, having succeeded in "rounding-up" a gang of dangerous spies who threatened the life of the State.

Funeral Procession of H. E. Yuan Shih-K'ai

Late President of the Republic of China

A magnificent and exclusive film of this historic procession and the departure from the Chien Men Station.

Pathe's Gazettes and Comedy Films

PRICES AS USUAL

Owing to delay in arrival

THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

Episodes 19 and 20

will be shown next Thursday, July 13

REMEMBER ! The Apollo is the coolest theatre in town

Dressing Up the Hair

An Interesting Headdress, "'Whose Great Plume Brings Into Harmony the Curious Lattice Over the Hair." *("Lucile" Models)*

A Headdress Whose Dominant Note Is Carried Out by the Throat Pendant

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

PERHAPS you will be thinking that I lay too much stress upon other things than dress. But I want you to remember that a dress, after all, is only part of the woman's toilette. Just as a beautiful dress can have most of its beauty taken away by ugly, inharmonious and untidy shoes or by some unbecoming hat, so dress, shoes and all other parts of a woman's costume can be absolutely negatived by her way of adorning or dressing her hair.

The hair "is woman's crowning glory." And the safe rule to follow when in doubt is to let its own glory be enough. A charming, attractive coiffure is always beyond criticism. And yet so few women, comparatively speaking, know how to "do" even their hair. I think that fashions in coiffures which are slavishly followed by all is worse than a fashion in dress.

But there are times and occasions when the hair needs to be "dressed up." The problem then is essentially the same one that confronts us in choosing a hat, with this exception, that with the hat, hair is anadjunct, but with the ornamentation of the head the hair is the greatest factor.

There are only two factors that enter into the matter—simplicity and harmony. Simplicity is usually, in itself, harmony. But in the elaborate headdress such as the large one I show at the left of this page, and in the head at theupper right, simplicity is not very apparent It is in such cases that you must strive for harmony.

In the larger picture the curious lattice effect would of itself be somewhat bizarre. But the bird-cage effect is softened down and balanced by the large plume at the top. And in the same way the large plume by itself would be an exaggeration were it not that it is also softened down by the curious lattice.

In the head the note of the pendant on the forehead is repeated by the pendant at the throat. And in this case we have the effect of two similar things decreasing the strangeness of the single one. These are just a couple of practical illustrations.

A Charming "Simplicity" Headdress and a Gown to Match It

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 9, 1916

'DEFINITE' SERVICE PREVENTS TROUBLE

Studebaker Plan Of Set Dates For Inspection Proves Successful

A service system of the preventive kind is the most practicable as has been proved by the Studebaker Corporation. Definite dates are set for the inspection of the car and the owner is requested to bring his car to one of the service stations and have the machine looked over. This is done free during the first six months after purchase, which is the period in which most motorists have their car troubles.

With the development of the automobile industry, the item of service, from manufacturer and dealer, has come to play a more important part than ever, and this despite the fact that motor cars today have reliability and fool-proofness to a degree undreamed of only a few years ago.

Not only has this service assumed great importance within the past few years, but it has quite logically become service of a definite kind, periodically given and designed to prevent troubles rather than to cure them after they occur.

Pioneer in Its Line

Among automobile manufacturers, the Studebaker Corporation was the pioneer in rendering definite service. The plan now in force among all branches, most of the larger dealers, and many of the smaller dealers, was first adopted and perfected nearly two years ago. This plan is regarded as the highest development in motor car service. It can not be improved upon, say experts, and sooner or later all manufacturers will be forced to come to this definite plan of service. The wonder of it all is that a definite service scheme did not spring into being with the building of the first motor car, instead of coming at a late period.

Instead of giving a card good for a certain number of hours of labor to each buyer of a new car, thus leaving it optional with him when to bring his car in, the Studebaker dealers who use the definite service plan actually name the dates and insist that owners bring their cars in for inspection and adjustment.

Careful Inspection

The Studebaker plan which is the result of long experience and investigation extends over a period of six months without expense to owners. Two inspections are provided for the first month, on definite dates, and one each month thereafter during the six months. On each occasion the owner's car is thoroughly examined by experts who make forty-one distinct inspections, adjustments, oilings, etc., and tune the car up. The experts also give the owner advice on the care of his car.

An automobile, like any other piece of machinery, requires a certain period of use to be thoroughly worked in and understood by its owner. It has been found that during the first six months the new owner is most likely to abuse his car, unless by a service plan of prevention the chances are practically removed.

There are two ways of giving service. One is to administer it when the customer has trouble with his car and brings it in. The other way is to anticipate troubles by removing their cause. The experience of the Studebaker Corporation is that this second method is best, if only for its value in building and retaining the good-will of owners. Other companies are coming to the plan and it is only a question of time when it will be universally adopted.

MOTOR RACER KILLED

Paris, May 22.—The French sporting world today mourns another of its incomparable heroes. Georges Boillot, only thirty-one years of age, was one of the most famous racing motorists in this country. He was a familiar figure on the tracks at Brooklands and Atlantic City, and his two most notable successes were the Blue Ribbon of the French Motor Derby, which he won in 1912 and 1913.

Boillot is officially reported today as missing, and the French press gives the following details of his end: Yesterday morning, while flying at the front, he was attacked by five Fokkers. The Frenchman's machine was swifter than any enemy aeroplane, but Boillot, disdaining flight, boldly bore down on his nearest opponent. A minute later the Fokker fell to the ground and the Frenchman prepared to give battle to his four other adversaries. At that moment a bullet from one of the German airmen struck the gallant French pilot in the chest and he dropped to earth.

On the day of the mobilisation Boillot was chosen to drive General Joffre's motor-car. He held this responsible position till late in 1915, when at his own request he was transferred to the flying corps. Last March he was mentioned in the Orders of the Day and was awarded the Military Cross. On April 6 he brought down his first Aviatik and on May 15 he was given the Legion of Honor.

Survey Proves Success Of Ford Profit Sharing

Henry Ford announced the plan whereby his employes should share in the profits of the company early in January, 1914, and put the plan into effect on the fourteenth of that month.

A minimun wage of $5.00 for every profits sharer startled the industrial world and provoked unlimited discussion, liberal criticism as well as commendation.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to indicate clearly the wisdom of the plan and its entire success. Statistics were gathered in two surveys, one in 1914 after the plan had been in operation for five months, the other has just been completed.

Coming as they do two years apart an excellent basis for comparison is furnished.

The average bank deposit of the 29,314 men, now employed, is $204, as against $62.12, the average of the 12,960 men employed in 1914.

The bank accounts of the present Ford employes total $5,968,936, an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over two years ago.

The number of bank depositors has increased from 5,872 to 17,116.

The men are now buying homes worth $21,787,493, an increase of eighteen and a half millon.

The improved living conditions of the men and their families are clearly reflected in the statistics.

In 1914, 2,572 carried life insurance totalling $2,471,663; in 1916 17,116 men are carrying $14,822,916, an increase of over $500,000 a month.

Two years ago only 364 of the men owned their homes; today 1,136 Ford men are home owners.

The total wealth of Ford employes, as represented by bank accounts, real estate, and real estate equities, is $8,096,460, an average of $617.33 for each man.

Nearly 12,000 more men are now renting homes than in 1914, which has caused the number of men paying board bills to decrease 50 per cent.

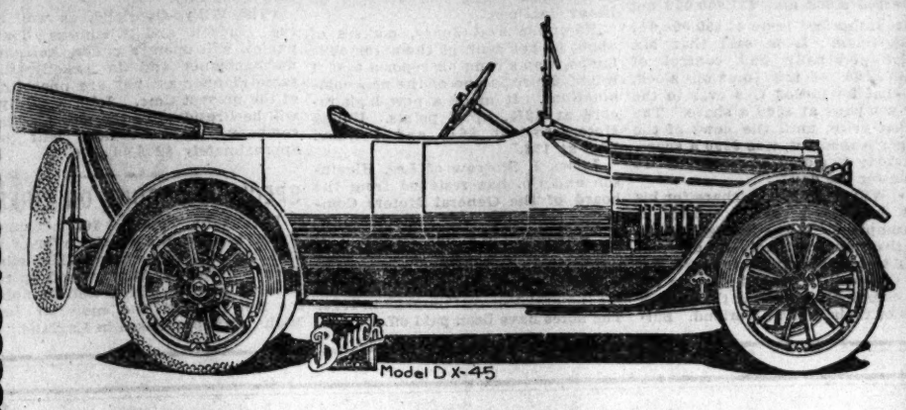
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

For Liberal Conditions and Moderate Rates Apply To

Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

1916 Six-Cylinder BUICK



Seven-Passenger—55 H. P.

ON VIEW AND FOR SALE AT

THE EASTERN GARAGE

Soochow Road

Marques, Chang and Pereira

DISTRIBUTORS

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Reasonable Rates Comprehensive Cover

Prospectus from:—

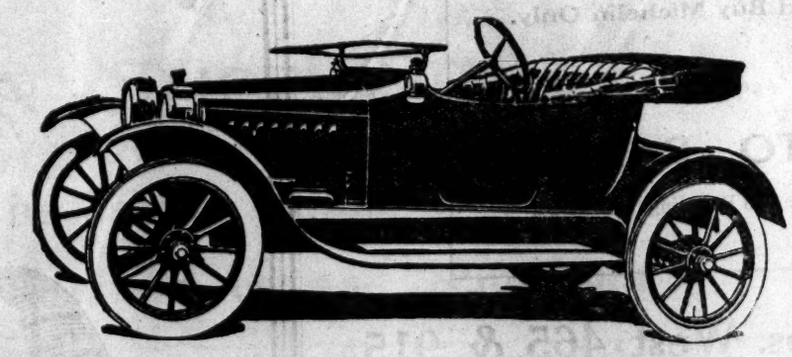
C. E. SPARKE

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.



GREATER SERVICE, LESS COST.

Thousands of people who hitherto considered the pleasures of motoring beyond their means, now find in the Saxon 2-seater a car that fits their purpose. It offers greater service at less cost than any other car.

The Saxon 2-seater is a marvel in its ability to do its work under all conditions and in the supreme ease with which even a novice can handle it. It is comfortable. It is reliable. It is durable.

2-Seaters Just Arrived

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 3809
(3 lines)

OVERLAND CONTROL IS SOLD FOR $90,000,000

$45,000,000 Paid To J. N. Willys, The Balance To Be In Stock Of New Company

New York, June 4.—John N. Willys-Overland Company, who is slated to become President of the mammoth new motor car merger now being worked out by him with W. C. Durant and Lewis G. Kaufman, received $90,000,000 for his holdings of Willys-Overland stock, it was learned yesterday on what is considered good authority. Of this huge sum, $45,000,000 was paid to Mr. Willys Friday night, and the remaining $45,000,000 is to be paid in shares of the new company. It is expected that the combination will be known as the American Motors Company.

The Willys-Overland Company has outstanding $15,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock and $21,000,000 out of an authorized issue of $50,000,000 of common. It is said that Mr. Willys personally had control of $18,000,000 of the common stock, and that he turned this over to the new company at $500 a share. The market price, until the news of the merger leaked out, was $290 a share. Yesterday it closed at $310, up 16 points for the day.

Mr. Willys got $500 a share for his stock because it carries control of the company. It was learned yesterday that minority holders are not likely to receive any such figure, but that they will be offered stock in the new combination at near the market price of their Willys-Overland. Surprise at the value placed by the promoters on the Willys block of stock was lessened when it was learned that a banking syndicate last Fall offered Mr. Willys $400 a share for his holdings.

It was reported yesterday that W. C. Durant, who is credited with being the genius behind the negotiations, would turn the Willys stock into the combination at $300 a share, accepting a loss of $200 a share, and that he would make this up through his profit on Chevrolet. It is expected that control of the latter company will eventually pass to the new combination. Chevrolet stock, sold by Mr. Durant originally to a syndicate at $75, closed yesterday at $271, up 12.

No additional details were made public yesterday regarding the new company, but Wall Street was filled with rumors of new alignments among the motor companies. On the strength of the new developments General Motors made a new high price for this year, touching 549, which is within nine points of the highest price the issue ever sold at. It gained 87 points over Friday alone. Chandler Motors, brought out a few months ago at 85, sold yesterday at 121⅛ and closed at 120½, with a net gain of 11 points. On the outside market Chevrolet made a new high at 272, and White sold at 58⅝ on heavy dealings.

Edmunds and Jones, makers of about 50 per cent. of the automobile lamps, was strong on reports that it might figure in one of the new combinations. It made a new high record at 42⅞, up 3 points. United Motors sold at 86½ and Perlman Rim at 153.

James J. Storrow of Lee, Higginson and Co. has resigned from the board of the General Motors Company, following the withdrawal of Albert Strauss of J. and W. Seligman and Co. These men became Directors when bankers took a $15,000,000 note issue to relieve the situation of the General Motors Company in 1910. The notes have been paid off.

WILLYS TALKS ON MERGER

Motor Interests, Not Banks, Will Control New Corporation

Toledo, Ohio, June 3.—Immediately after John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, arrived from New York at noon today he issued a statement officially confirming reports of organization of a $200,000,000 motor car combine. Mr. Willys's statement follows:

A great many reports have been circulated of the contemplated merger of the Willys-Overland, Hudson, Chalmers, Auto-Lite, and other companies. Negotiations are pending which, without doubt, will result in the formation of a holding company, the name of which has not yet been decided upon, controlling the companies.

"The management of the new corporation will be controlled by the motor car interests and not by the affiliated banking interests. Louis Kaufmann, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, New York, is forming a syndicate to underwrite the securities of the new corporation. Mr. Kaufmann will have associated with him some of the strongest banking interests in New York City.

"The Willys-Overland, as well as the Hudson and Chalmers Companies, will operate under the same managements and in exactly the same manner as they are operating at the present time. John N. Willys will be President of the new holding company. The capital will be approximately $200,000,000."

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON TIRES

The Auto Palace, 362 Avenue Joffre, is making a special offer of a 10% discount on the famous Michelin Tyres. This offer is only good up to Monday July 10. It is well to note the fact that all the material for Michelins is purchased in England.

PRAISES SUPER-SIX THAT CONQUERS ROADS

"F. D. Stevens of the Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, gave a Hudson Super-Six a gruelling work-out recently," says a Hudson distributor.

"Mr. Stevens bought a Super-Six in Grand Rapids, got delivery in Detroit, and drove the car back home—a distance of 76 miles. Speaking of his trip, Mr. Stevens says 'the going was simply indescribable. I knew we were in for a rough trip and wanted to see what the car would do, but there was nothing in my experiences, nor it seems in my imagination, that could give me any idea of how difficult the roads were for an automobile. We came the entire trip from Detroit to Grand Rapids under our own power, without so much as a push or a shove from any of us or any one else. We were mired at one time, near Clarksville at eleven o'clock at night in heavy, sticky yellow clay which buried the car above the ends of the rear springs and half way up the gas tank. When I say that last twenty miles into Grand Rapids were on gravel roads which were comparatively dry and on which we made an average of at least twenty miles an hour, you can conceive of how heavy the going was.

"We saw two single buggies and one double team on the road during our 17 hours on Sunday going and not a motor vehicle of any description was on the roads we traversed, but my new Hudson. It is impossible to go into details about the difficulties we were up against. We built one very respectable bridge, mostly from fence rails which we had to carry three or four hundred yards through a bog. It was good enough to hold up a 3,000 pound Hudson with one man in it. At Jackson it started to rain and rained until we got home. We went through water well above the bottom of the radiator. Twice the timer was so wet that we had to wait for it to dry before we could proceed. At one place we ran through water a foot and a half deep for, I should say, at least one-quarter of a mile. It was in the morning and misty and foggy. We could not see land to either side or up and down the road. When we were in the middle of the thing it looked like as if we were out in Lake Michigan.

"I really do not believe that any car could be given a more grilling test and behave any more splendidly than my machine did."

NEW MODEL

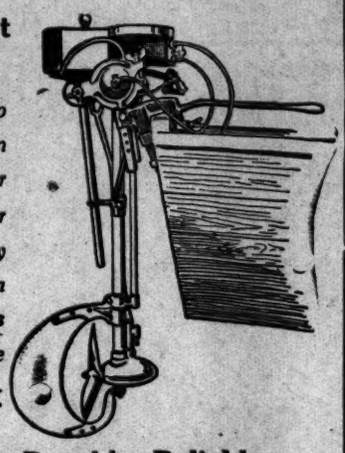
ARCHIMEDES

Portable Boat Motor

2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation



May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

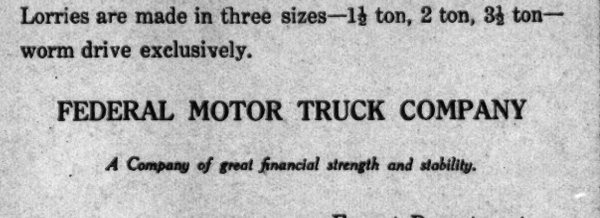
Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

FEDERAL LORRIES



Masters of Transportation

Throughout the world Federal Lorries are satisfactorily handling all kinds of transportation problems. They are strong and sturdy, and extremely easy and economical to operate.

Buyers of Federals are assured of satisfaction, for back of every Federal Lorry stands the Federal factory with a world wide reputation for the way in which it has built thousands of lorries. No detail is overlooked to make the Federal the best lorry sold today. Federal Lorries are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton—worm drive exclusively.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

MICHELIN TYRES

The M. M. Steamer Atlantique has just unshipped a large supply of these famous French Tyres for the Shanghai Motorist who is anxious to **Save Money.** If you wish to take advantage of the extra 10% discount for cash you have only till Monday, the 10th instant to do it in, so **Do Not** hesitate but just ring up W. 465 and have a chat with us. After the 10th only 5% for cash allowed. We guarantee every tyre 5,000 miles although they usually double that mileage. One quality only—**The Best.**

Save Money—and Buy Michelin Only.

Sole Agents:—

THE AUTO PALACE

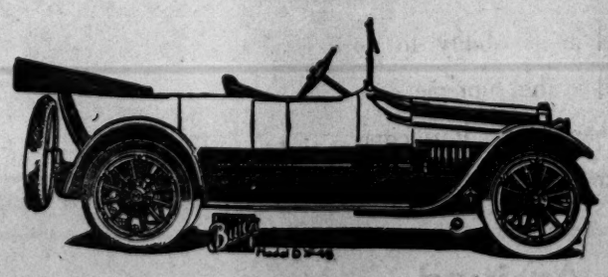
362 Aveuue Joffre and 95 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE Nos. West 465 & 915

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS

6 CYLINDERS



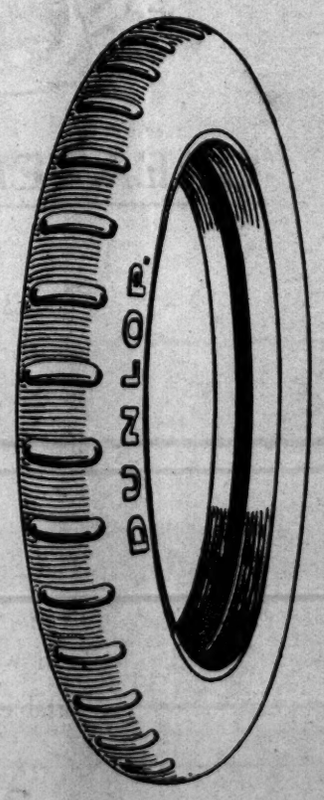
TAELS 2,350.00

On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

Corner Soochow and Yuenmingyuen Roads.

DUNLOP REPUTATION



Reputation is a matter of consensus of opinion. Dunlop Tyres are accepted in motor society as impeccably good. Their virtues are founded on a rock. They are welcomed where others are ostracized.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

20 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. 2248. Cables: Pneumatic.

Trade Mark

MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

announce the opening of their

MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE MOTOR-CAR SHOWROOMS

at

12-14 Avenue Edward VII

where

all the latest arrivals of

Hudson Super-Sixes and Ford Cars

will be exhibited.

The first shipment of the

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

has been delayed in Seattle, owing to freight congestion, but it will arrive by s.s. "Kamakura Maru" during the latter part of this month.

An assortment of all models of

FORD'S

"THE UNIVERSAL CAR"

always on hand

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Timely Creams and Lotions

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri
the World's Most Famous Beauty.

AT this season it is well to consider cold creams. The women who have never used them would do well to begin using them. If the cold cream you have been using is not satisfying, if it leaves your face looking withered with the peculiarly haggard appearance of the faded rose leaf, you are not using the right sort for your peculiar needs.

For the extremely dry skin I recommend this feeding cold cream:

White wax	2 ounces
Spermaceti	3 ounces
Almond oil	8 ounces
Refined lard	5 ounces
Water	6 ounces
Oil of bergamot	10 drops
Attar of roses	10 drops

The objection to that recipe, that it contains animal fat, is met by the substitution of this:

Cotton seed oil	15 ounces
Spermaceti	3½ ounces
White wax	3½ ounces
Oil of lavender	12 drops
Rose water	8 ounces

For the flabby skin, that requires an astringent, may be recommended this:

Oil of almonds	2 pints
Rose water	2 pints
White wax	2 ounces
Pulverized camphor	4 ounces
Oil of rosemary	2 drams

For a skin that is dry and irritable, as the sensitive skin is liable to become when exposed in the Summer, this is useful:

Quince seed	3 drams
Boric acid	8 grains
Glycerine	4 ounces
Alcohol	6 ounces
Carbolic acid (5 per cent solution)	20 grains
Cologne	4 drams
Oil of lavender	40 drops
Glycerine of starch	4 ounces

Water enough to make of the whole a two-pint mixture.

"In extreme cases of sunburn bind slices of cucumber on the face and leave them overnight."

The chemists have better facilities for making cold cream, and I always advise placing these formulae in the hands of reliable chemists to have them made up.

But some women have a liking and knack for making these concoctions themselves. For them I give these directions. Thoroughy dissolve the boric acid in the water. Bruise the quince seed and steep for three hours. Strain through cheesecloth or other straining cloth. Add the glycerine, carbolic acid and glycerine of starch, and thoroughly mix. Pour the cologne and oil of lavender into the alcohol. Add these to the rest of the mixtures and shake well. Also shake before using.

If the face has been sunburned, as after a day on the water, this preparation is efficacious, especially to the English complexions on which it is freely used, it being recommended by Lady Dudley.

Sweet milk..... 1 teacupful
The juice of one lemon.

Let it stand until it curdles. Apply it to the face and throat with absorbent cotton as soon as you come indoors after being exposed to the sun's rays; also before retiring.

If this be not convenient apply this paste:

Fuller's earth..... 1 ounce
Enough elderflower water to make a smooth, rather thin paste. French chalk can be substituted for the Fuller's earth.

Each of the foregoing should be left on the face five to ten minutes, after which they should be washed gently off with tepid rain water, or as soft water as can be obtained, and apply a cold cream.

If you are in the country where the commercial articles cannot be readily obtained, the following will finely serve the purpose of removing the traces of the sun's ardor:

Sweet milk, ½ pint.
Fresh cucumber.

Slice the cucumber and place the slices to soak in the milk for a few hours. Bind the slices on the face or upon the neck with cloth bandages. In extreme cases they may be left on over night.

Along the Riviera the peasants remove the tan in a practical and speedy manner. They wash bunches of green grapes and sprinkle alum over them. They wrap the grapes in a white paper and cook them under hot ashes. When the grapes are tender they remove the covering and squeeze the juice into a cup. The peasant girls bathe their faces in this lotion as often as they think it is necessary, sometimes six times a day.

Also on the Riviera the maidens who wish to keep their complexions beautiful (and what maiden does not so wish?) wash their faces in the white of an egg after the face has been exposed to the sun's rays. They leave it on for fifteen to twenty minutes.

I disapprove strongly of those whitening lotions which leave a deposit and choke up the pores. But there are a few whitening lotions to which this objection may not be raised. This is a skin tonic as well as whitener, having that astringent quality which flabby skins require:

Eau de cologne	2 ounces
Tincture of camphor	1 ounce
Tincture of benzoin	½ ounce

This whitening lotion is also good for an oily skin:

Camphor water	1 quart
Glycerine	1 ounce
Powdered borax	½ ounce

This may be applied after bathing the face, or before retiring.

The woman who possesses a too oily skin can improve it by applying this lotion several times daily:

Distilled water	1 ounce
Compound tincture of lavender	2 minims
Sulphate of zinc	2 grains

An economical application for the same condition is:

Hot water	1 quart
Carbonate of soda	6 ounces
Borax	1 ounce

A tonic lotion that whitens and has also an astringent quality is this:

Juice of..... 2 cucumbers
Elderflower water ½ pint
Eau de cologne 1 wineglassful
Tinct. of benzoin 1 ounce

Mix and shake well in a pint bottle. Keep well corked and shake before using.

Cold cream should be applied to various parts of the face and neck in different ways. About the outer corners of the eyes the fingers should be "bunched," that is, drawn closely together, and they should pat the skin lightly, working gently toward the hair line. So the fingers should be "bunched" for patting the cold cream into the hollows of the cheeks, and the motion should be a rotary and upward one. The motion in feeding the point of the chin where some women form wrinkles early, is a light patting one, still with the fingers "bunched."

For the region beneath the eyes there should be a slight stroke of the first two fingers along the upper part of the cheek bone and from the inner corner of the eye outward. The tender skin immediately beneath the eye should be touched with feather lightness if at all. For the forehead the motion should be upward pressure, also a rotary one. For the front part of the neck the fingers should be spread apart and the light, patting motion begin at the upper point of the breast bone and extend to the upper part of the neck beneath the chin.

Economical Menus for the Week

HOW much variety do you get in your food from meal to meal and day to day?

Are your meals economical, seasonable and appetizing? Do they supply all the different kinds of nourishment in the proportions which the body requires?

Here are menus for twenty-one meals which will help you to give affirmative answers to these important questions.

MONDAY
Breakfast
Cereal
Peaches
Stewed Kidneys
Baking Powder Biscuits
Coffee
Lunch
Cheese Custards
Olive and Egg Sandwiches
Pineapple Sherbet Cookies
Dinner
Vegetable Soup
Lamb Chops New Potatoes
String Beans Rhubarb Conserve
Tomato and Cheese Salad
Hot Wafers
Cherry Pie
Coffee

TUESDAY
Breakfast
Stewed Prunes
Cereal with Cream
Omelet, Tomato Sause
Muffins
Coffee
Lunch
Egg Cutlets
Celery Salad
Lemon Pie Cocoa
Dinner
Cream of Onion Soup Crackers
Veal Chops en Casserole
Potato Balls
Spring Salad Cheese Wafers
Strawberry Jelly,
Whipped Cream
Coffee

WEDNESDAY
Breakfast
Stewed Prunes
Cereal with Milk
Panned Tomatoes
Stewed Potatoes
Popovers Coffee
Lunch
Baked Eggs
Fruit Macedoine Cream Puffs
Iced Tea
Dinner
Strawberry Cocktail
Broiled Steak Savory Potatoes
Creamed Summer Squash
Cucumber and Radish Salad
Water Thins
Rice Custard, Whipped Cream
Coffee

THURSDAY
Breakfast
Sliced Pineapple
Cereal with Cream
Broiled Ham Shirred Eggs
Graham Gems Coffee
Lunch
Hashed Veal on Toast
Baked Potato Cakes
Cherry Salad Chocolate
Dinner
Consomme Julienne
Crown Roast of Lamb with
Forcemeat Balls, Mint Sauce
New Potatoes Peas
Beet and Nut Salad
Cheese Biscuits
Tapioca Cream
Coffee

FRIDAY
Breakfast
Raspberries
Cereal with Cream
Beauregard Eggs
Muffins
Coffee
Lunch
Potato Chowder
Pickles
Lemon Sherbet
Ginger Snaps
Dinner
Baked Mackerel
O'Brien Potatoes Rolls
Cucumbers, French Dressing
Cheese Sticks
Cream Puffs
Coffee

SATURDAY
Breakfast
Oranges
Oatmeal with Cream
Poached Eggs
Creamed Potatoes
Sally Lunns Coffee
Lunch
Lettuce and Egg Salad
Baked Bananas, Jelly Sauce
Sweet Wafers Iced Tea
Dinner
Spinach Soup, Cheese Croutons
Stuffed Cushion of Veal,
Brown Gravy
Savory Potatoes Fried Tomatoes
Macedoine Salad
Cheese Rolls
Ginger Ice Cream Coffee

SUNDAY
Breakfast
Sliced Bananas
Cereal with Milk
Broiled Tomatoes
Baked Potatoes
Dry Toast Coffee
Dinner
Cream of Tomato Soup
Chicken Fricassee, Dumplings
Boiled Rice
Buttered String Beans
Asparagus Salad Wafers
Frozen Chocolate,
Whipped Cream
Supper
Fairy Bread
Ham Mousse
Pears en Surprise Iced Tea

HOW TO MAKE---

FAIRY BREAD.

CUT two slices of stale bread (one inch thick) into strips four inches long and one and one-half inches wide. Dip quickly into milk flavored with vanilla extract, then drain. Dip into beaten egg and fry in smoking fat till a golden brown; sprinkle with sugar, and put a half teaspoonful of jam on each piece.

CHERRY SALAD.

TWO cupfuls of large, firm cherries, some crisp lettuce leaves, mayonnaise dressing and one-half cupful of blanched and cut almonds are needed for this delicious salad. Stone the cherries and cut them in halves; then mix them with the almonds and mayonnaise dressing. If mayonnaise is not desired, use a dressing made of four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one teaspoonful of sherry wine, and seasoning of salt, pepper and grated nutmeg. Serve in cocottes lined with crisp lettuce leaves.

Science and Our Educational System--by Sir Oliver Lodge

By Sir Oliver Lodge, F. R. S., LL.D.

IN what way should education after the war differ from education before the war? What difference has the war made? I believe it has opened the eyes of nations to certain perils which during the long era of peace had been overlooked, or, if not overlooked, accepted in a conservative spirit.

Conservatism is natural in education. We have all been through a certain mill, we are all ground more or less to a pattern, and we think it proper that our children should go through the same process. The similarity of early training establishes a fellow feeling; and if a great school were subjected to sweeping reforms a whole generation of fathers and grandfathers would feel themselves aggrieved—defrauded of their natural rights—the right of basking again in the queer, half-forgotten traditions of their boyhood.

Subjects and customs hoary with age are regarded with respect, and even with affection, now we no longer have to suffer under them. New subjects, of which in our youth we never heard, cannot evoke the same feelings; they seem by comparison barely respectable.

But there come times when old customs must be ruthlessly examined, and many of them changed; the present epoch is such a time. An axe has been laid at the root of old traditions, and, like the root-pruning applied to fruit trees, the result may be a richer crop in the future.

Two danger signals have been conspicuous—one sent up by this country, one sent up by our foes.

The heavy, pedagogical grind, the desperate worship of material good, the soulless *ad hoc* preparation for business, the concentration on a purely material ideal, and its elevation into the region of worship and sentiment—that is one danger; that is the warning signal issued by Germany. The old sentimental, delightful Germany, with a message to the soul of the human race, has been slain, and a ruthless monster has taken its place. Until the dragon has been exterminated, neither Germany nor the rest of the world can have peace.

But our country has unconsciously hoisted its own danger signal, too. Nothing so bad as the other, thank goodness, not soul-destroying, but bad enough, and desperately unwise. The neglect of intellectual things, the satisfaction with book knowledge, the inattention to facts, the concentration on physical prowess, and on a passive kind of material prosperity—the widespread ignorance of natural facts even among our leaders and consequent contempt for investigation and expert knowledge—that is another danger.

What has become apparent is the ignorance of all governing classes, the ignorance of all classes. The fact that education has not led to widely diffused knowledge—was not designed to lead there—that it failed to stimulate any healthy intellectual interest in the majority—such a fact has now at length glared at us too prominently to be overlooked. We have been learning from our enemies; one thing after another we have picked up from them. In initiative we have been behind. The courage and the personal character of our men—our men of all classes, and our women, too—have saved us. But we have been saved as by fire.

In this commercial community surely there were experts in trade and manufacture, men of experience and ability, eager to help and advise and serve in their several capacities at the outbreak of war. They were not called in—they were not trusted. I put it down not to viciousness, but to ignorance. Only gradually did the need for their services loom on those in control of national affairs, and now at length there is organization. But it is a kind of Nemesis. The manufacturers have long refrained from calling in the scientific expert, and so they themselves, with their accumulation of detailed knowledge of trading and buying and selling, were not called in either.

I believe my interest concerns itself chiefly with an education suited to the average boy, and with the kind of standard known as the third and fourth forms. Many boys at this stage there must be who will never get into the sixth form, or who only get there by a kind of hopeless seniority.

It is for these youths that education should, I think, be of a more bodily character. Their minds will not really be lying fallow, but they would be having both rest and recreation, if instruction were given or practise allowed in a variety of more or less mechanical enterprises.

In general, a cultivation of inventive faculty and facilities for genuine experimentation and subjective discoveries, self-developed interests and actual experience of the workings of Nature, that is the kind of thing I want to suggest.

Some are keen for birds and beasts, some perhaps for plants, especially in the Spring. Many will be enthusiastic for engines and machinery. Some will be good at drawing or music. Some will be keen on chemistry, others on wireless telegraphy (the simplest kind of telegraphy) and other scientific novelties. Some will be enamored of lathe and workshop.

The more self-helped work of this kind can be the better. Cut-and-dried tasks should be eschewed. Books should be consulted as they are needed, for if results are achieved by long thought and brooding, they are vastly more valuable than results which are over-assisted.

Children are wonderfully docile and assimilative, considering the quantity they have to learn. A surfeit of information may easily be given them which cannot be digested, and, though they are more or less protected against it by inattention and listlessness, irreparable harm may thus be done to their characters from an intellectual, and, I fear, often from a moral point of view. The faculty of concentration, of giving undivided attention to a subject, is of the utmost value—perhaps of more value than anything else in the intellectual sphere.

Train the body in useful arts and exercises; do not seek to train the mind alone. Excite the mental appetite as well as the bodily one, and let nutritious food be available for both, but do not apply forcible feeding to either.

Wrestling with difficulties is not unpleasant; it is genuine discipline and most wholesome. Translation without a crib is a valuable and difficult exercise—so is solving a mathematical problem; translation with a crib is but of little value. But quick reading, in good translation, a great deal more than can be worked through scholastically, is excellent, too, though in another way—giving interest and reality and "atmosphere" to the portion of text more thoroughly studied. In general, the mind should be stimulated by attraction, not repulsion; by delight of knowledge, not fear of punishment.

And, mind you, among the dull boys will be found boys who, in after life, are not altogether dull. Charles Darwin would be among them, for one. And many another who only escapes the accusation of dullness through not having been at school, and who afterward expresses gratitude that his parents gave him home education and allowed him to run comparatively wild, instead of subjecting him to the too copious mental discipline of school.

The world is not going to be run by the academically trained; it will have to be run—for better or for worse—by the many, not by the few.

There is no natural opposition between literature and science. I would not have the scientific student narrowed down in this way any more than I would have the literary student with no conception of the facts of Nature. The two kinds of study are not incompatible with each other. They should always be combined, though, of course, to different degrees of achievement.

Let us consider two groups of picked boys, one destined by Nature for literature and successive scholarships, and the other destined by Nature for scientific discovery. How should we teach the two groups? Should be extend our educational influence wholly in the one direction? I feel sure not. Let us instruct the literary boy in the beauty and interests of physical science; let us give the scientific boy some taste for literature, cultivate the use of languages, his powers of expression, and let the natural bent of each group be allowed to develop in its own way. Instruction in their own subjects is less necessary—these they will pick up instinctively; but we should not instruct both these groups in the same way. The fundamental facts will be common to the two classes, but the knowledge required by each class in the subject not belonging to it will be general, while in its own subject the knowledge must be precise and accurate.

In geometry a fact should be known before it is proved. Proofs are many; fact is one. A real proof can seldom be invented by a child. It is unlikely that children can achieve what it took a great man among the ancients to accomplish, but they can get into a frame of mind which causes them to receive the solution with satisfaction when it comes, and can regard it as something really ingenious and pleasing—not something superfluous and dull.

One of the most fruitful methods of instruction is known to be by problem and question—not an examination question, but an educational question; a platonic question, it might be called. Children like problems, and if they find a thing out for themselves they never forget it.

I remember the experience of Bishop ——. He put this question to a class of school children, "How many legs has a caterpillar got?" Failing to find an answer, at last the bishop said, "Well, my little boy, can you tell me how many legs a caterpillar has?" To which the small boy replied, "Six, for I counted them yesterday."

When I heard that story I saw the moral of it. The boy went direct to nature, whereas the bishop and other people went to books. But I was not sure how many legs a caterpillar had, as my notion of caterpillars was that they had more than six, so I put the question to a biologist, and this will illustrate further what I mean. His answer was, "Six." I said, "How do you know?" His explanation was that a caterpillar is the larva of an insect, and an insect is in three sections, with a pair of legs to each section, which is a very good reason for a caterpillar having six legs. Well, now, that is an example of the kind of instruction which can be given by the teacher or biologist.

I think that there are heaps of common natural objects which lend themselves to a good deal of interest and instruction. You know how well a piece of chalk or a lump of coal lends itself in this way. If children went home from school full of interest and enthusiasm surely it would react on the apathy of parents.

There is a small systematic beginner's botany book by the late Professor Oliver, of Kew and University College, London, which begins thus:

"Gather a buttercup."

I express my own old feeling when I say that there was inspiration in such a beginning. Perhaps it wasn't the season for buttercups—no matter, then gather something else; at any rate, begin botany by examining a real flower, with the help of a teacher. Work down to diagrams, not up from them. This is not the easiest kind of teaching; is it not the rarest?

How many scientific men feel it incumbent on them to enter the teaching ranks? A few, yes. But I wonder sometimes if the teaching of ordinary school science is not rather a dreary business.

What is wanted as a basis for more systematic and higher instruction is a substratum of fact. Every teacher must appeal to what the boys already know.

No one at a university wants to deal with a boy who has never seen a footrule, or a clock, or a balance, or a pulley, or a crowbar, or an oar, or a thermometer, or a barometer, or a pump, or a steam engine, or a magnet, or an electric spark. And in another branch of the subject, if they know enough to recognize the planets, and some of the constellations, and were familiar with the ordinary cosmical facts, it would surely be a help rather than otherwise.

Facts are wanted to build education upon. Those simple cosmical facts which interested the ancients and gave them much food for thought can barely be discovered by each generation for itself, but each generation can be encouraged to think about them by well-planned questions, and curiosity and interest can hardly fail to be aroused. And on such a basis a competent teacher can gradually proceed further and further without limit.

Facts about the human body ought surely to be known by everybody, as well as facts about the Cosmos. In what dense ignorance most people are concerning the construction and functions of this body of ours. Elementary physiology I believe to be of the utmost importance and a means of instilling reverence for what it behoves us to take due care of. All manner of hygienic details ought to be inculcated as part of the tradition of the race—if only as a measure of self-preservation.

Why Englishmen Meet Zeppelins With Frivolity

By G. K. Chesterton,
The Famous English Publicist.

I MET a man who was awaiting a letter from his family in the Eastern Counties. Before the letter came, he learned that the place where his family lived had been singled out specially as one of the places where the Germans have lately made hell in heaven with their colossal and destructive flying-ships. He did not show much perturbation; but when the letter from his nearest relatives at last arrived, he naturally opened it with some interest.

It was all about a flea. I will not develop the topic, though Swift allegorized infinity under that image, and William Blake thought it worth while to paint a most careful portrait of the Ghost of a Flea. In the East Anglian household, anyhow, there had never before been the ghost of a flea. The solitary specimen was by the householder connected in some way with the imprudence of his relative in some slumming adventure; and was held up before him, as it were, in derision and pursued with a wealth of detail. Its arrival, adventures, and personal eccentricities were scientifically set forth. Any German entomologist writing on the habits and habitat of the East Anglian flea would find it a most careful compilation. It contained no reference to the war.

There is, however, another animal, not the East Anglian flea, on whom the German entomologist might gradually have gained a little light. I do not refer to the Zeppelin either. Zeppelins did not occur in the letter. I refer to a little-known animal called the Englishman, whose habits, habitat, and other curious constituent elements the German entomologists might find it worth while to study, and of which this letter is a fragmentary but not quite valueless record.

I do not idolatrize this animal. I do not expect the German to fall down and worship the East Anglian inhabitant any more than the East Anglian flea—like an ancient Egyptian worshipping a beetle. The qualities he displays in such cases are characteristics ratner than abstract virtues. No good ever came of merely flattering one's nation; a man flatters the land he fears, but not the land he loves. The Englishman does not neglect Zeppelins merely because he is so calm and wise and strong; there are many respects in which he can be wayward and foolish and weak. Like the other animal, he can be at his best an irritant, and at his worst a parasite.

The Englishman is not simply calm and wise and strong; but he is English. And what that means the German does not even remotely begin to know, and will very probably lose this war through not knowing. It is not a question of not liking an animal, but of not knowing what it is like. I do not set my country above human temptations, like an allegory on a ceiling; I do say that enemies could not conceivably perturb the British Lion or fluster the British Bulldog. I do not say that I am not, as a fact, perturbed, and specially not perturbed by people who say, "The British Lion is drawing in his horns"—I perceive that they have no vivid mental picture of a lion. I am not flustered by people who say, "The British Bulldog will soon have his wings clipped," because I know such a curtailment to be both unnecessary and impossible. And the distinction is important. Our very weaknesses are strengths so long as they are undiscovered weaknesses. It is possible to remind my own countrymen very generally of whereabouts the strength and weaknesses lie. I would not do even that if there were the smallest chance of a German understanding it.

Some of the best things the English have done were the things they didn't do. For instance, in spite of a seething fuss of small leagues and committees, they cannot really be induced to "do anything for Shakespeare." Lord Melbourne (who was almost as English as Shakespeare) used to solve the most intense diplomatic crisis by saying, "Can't we let it alone?" We can. We let Shakespeare alone.

Just as we have an enormous negative monument to Shakespeare, so we have an enormous negative victory over Count Zeppelin. As a nation we receive his flaming visitations with something more insulting that defiance—absent-mindedness. Such absence of mind can co-exist with considerable presence of mind at particular moments. It did in Hamlet, who always struck me as a particularly English character—which was, no doubt, the reason why he could not get on with the Danes, and had to be sent to England. His sudden lunge at the curtain was very like the sudden rush our mob sometimes makes at the alien. But, on the whole, it is the other attitude that is our ultimate strength. Not anything we have done against the Zeppelins, but all that we have not done against them, is our monument aere perennius. Let us continue not to notice Zeppelins. I do not mean this with a dull literalism; and I disclaim responsibility for anyone who shall take it so. Notice them, of course; but not much—not so much as fleas.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 9, 1916

Freak Holes on Modern Golf Links Called Foolish

Course Architects of the Present Realize Folly of the 700 and 800 Yard Holes That Used to Be Seen Now and Then

By John G. Anderson

Some courses in America have gained reputations for merit due to the quality of golf required throughout the round in making a good score; others wishing to become famous have hit upon the expedient of having one or more freakish holes. Free advertising is often deemed desirable but success has rarely followed it.

I have in mind a course in western Massachusetts which once had a hole 802 yards long, the worst in the world, bar none. The first shot had to be played with an iron, followed by a mashie, to be followed by another iron, and then a narrow lane for a brassie shot. Par was seven (or rather bogey, for this was over ten years ago), and it was a fortunate man who was able to get down in less than double figures, since the green was on the very edge of a steep precipice and few if any dared risk a shot other than an easy chip mashie. The hole was an abomination unto golf. Yet this club gained a reputation and people travelled from afar—once—to play over a course which had the longest hole in the wide world.

For a year there was this sort of praise and then a few golfers proceeded from a scientific standpoint to pick the hole to pieces. Immediately the press chimed in with ridicule, and in the next few months the hole was divided into two, one a short hole, thus making a better link. Not long ago I was in the vicinity of the course and asked a player if he remembered the "Big Burn Ben," as the hole was called by some, and he said that the recollection of that mistake had saved them from a similar catastrophe only two years before when the same man who had engineered the first tried to put through a 700 yard affair. The sponsor was beaten in his pet scheme by an overwhelming vote. Golf cannot be made a game for extremes.

Now the interesting part of the aforementioned instance is that only a few days ago I heard of a club in the metropolitan district which is thinking of having a hole of inordinate length, not because the committee believes that it is the soundest golf but because there is a desire to have the longest hole in the United States. The amount of notoriety which the club will gain in this respect may cause it to find a place in the sporting pages for a brief spell, but when the shafts of ridicule are pointed and the best players and critics point out to the members that it is a bad golf hole the sentiment will change and there will be a return to the golden mean of golfing distance.

The question naturally arises therefore as to what should be the distance for the shortest short hole and the length for the longest long hole. What should be the extremes? The topic is of interest in that we have with us the tendency toward 7,000 yard links, which, to my mind, is the utmost folly.

Last autumn at the Detroit championship there was an excellent opportunity, the best which has yet been afforded, to discover what length pleased the golfers and what length seemed to make for the best golf. The Detroit course, by means of its manifold tees, can be made into a three ring—so to speak—course, the length varying from 6,150 yards to 6,600 yards with 6,350 yards as the intermediate point. With no exceptions, at least from the two dozen I asked, the middle distance was preferred. There were two main reasons given. Too much distance is distasteful because of the physical effort involved, especially when there is a severe mental strain, and too short a length only gives the golfers a chance to compare the course with many others of like yardage which are not considered championship at all, and yet at their best vie easily with the so-called championship green. There are other reasons, to be sure, such as the belief that the course which are laid out with varying lengths are believed to be at their best from a standpoint of golf architecture at the middle distances and that all the other distances are merely offshoots, as it were, of the best.

The plans of few architects who put in back and forward tees, having in mind the wind as a potent factor, are ever given the right sort of recognition by the men who set the tee plates at tournaments. Whims more than good, sound common sense determine the selection of the tees. It is quite likely when these mistakes are made the professional of the course has not been consulted.

The golfers education is reaching out beyond the grammar grade and instead of accepting with no comment the decision of a few club committeemen there will be discussions on the veranda and at the lunch table on the merits or the absurdities of certain features of the course.

The first topic which might be taken up is the length of holes. It is believed by ninety-nine out of a hundred golfers that when you have a hole which measures 600 yards the limit has been reached, if not passed. Moreover to lay out a hole of less than 135 yards is not good, since the chances for making that hole of championship quality are good and the links loses in length where it might have gained with better results.

A glance over the championship courses and the holes in Great Britain furnishes interesting statistics. We find that the longest hole is 533 yards and that in the six courses combined there are only six holes which are over the 500 yard mark, a truly remarkable circumstance it must appear, and a bit of fine evidence for those who would claim that it is not the length of a hole but the difficulty which counts. Two of the links, Deal and Muirfield, have no holes which measure 500 yards in length and yet the par for these eighteen hole rounds, 73 each, is stiff indeed. In fact at Muirfield the record for amateurs made in stroke competition is a 74 by C. B. Macfarlane, while Deal, under similar circumstances, has had par beaten by H. W. Beveridge, a 71 being his contribution.

When it comes to holes in the 400 yard division a glance at the great number will show why the courses are of such good length. We have had six of the 108 holes in the six championship courses taken away for 500 yard holes. Of the 102 holes left thirty-seven are 400 yards or over, the distances running from an even 400 to 497. Sandwich, Deal and Hoylake lead with eight for the first two named and nine for the last.

In the list of holes which measure 300 yards up to 399 there are forty-four, St. Andrews and Muirfield leading the way with ten each and Sandwich having only four. In the column with the heading 200 yards we find just nine, which ought to be good proof to the people who wish for 250 yard holes and so on that such are not considered good golf in the best of links circles. St. Andrews has not a single one, while Muirfield with three is at the bottom of the list in this respect.

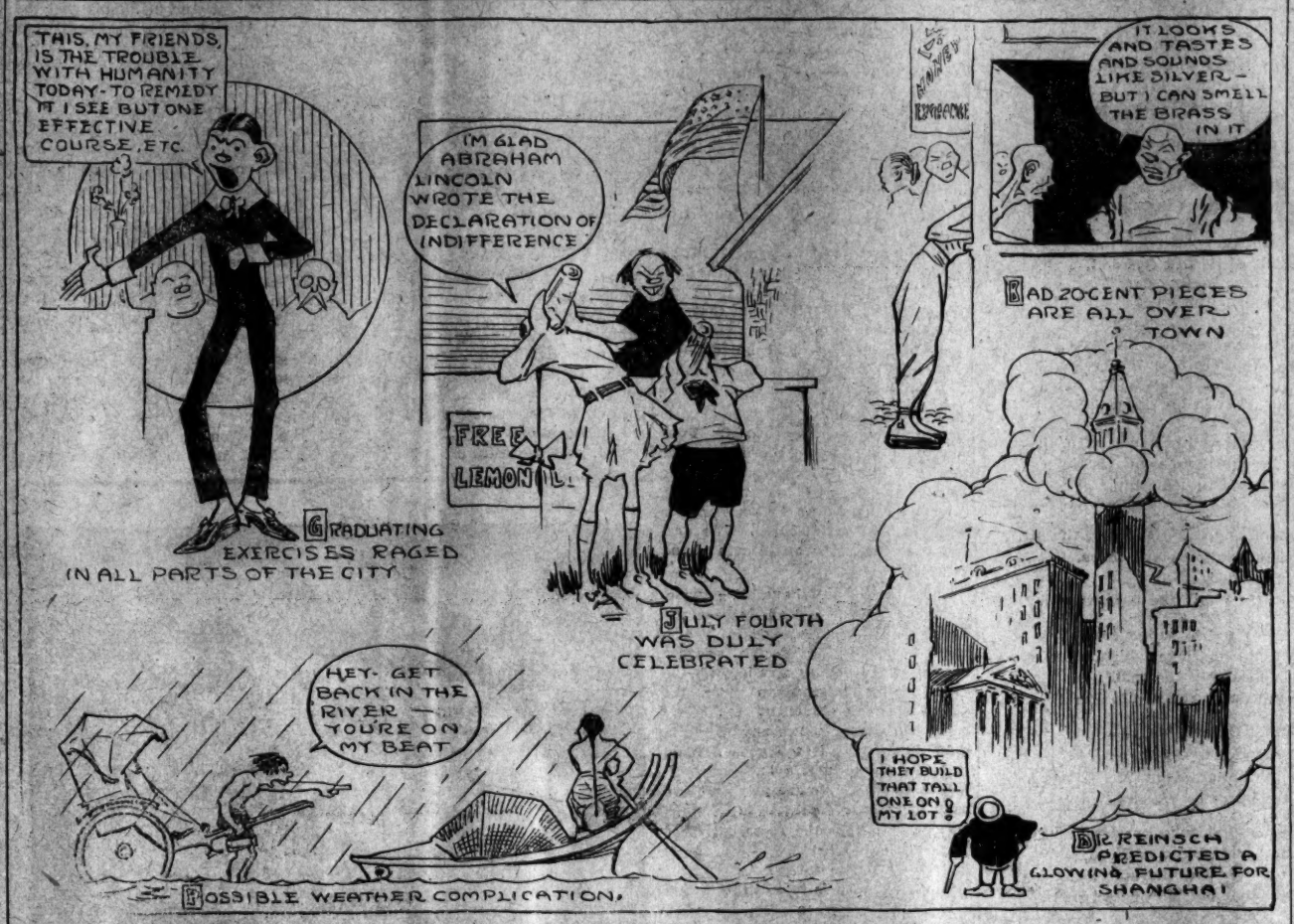
There remains then in the list of short holes an average of two to the course, as twelve appear, but in this lot Muirfield has only one and Hoylake has three to make up the general average.

It will be seen from a perusal of these figures that the least popular with the links architects was the hole over 500 yards and next to it the poor length hole measuring in the 200 yards class. Of the latter lot few could be said to show little golf class because it is possible to get a splendid single shot hole up to a certain distance. Of the nine mentioned two are just two 200 yards long, one is 204, another 210, still another 250, which can be driven from the tee as there is a fallaway at the end and only three with distances varying from 282 to 295 could be considered poor.

Few would say that the average of the holes on these most excellent courses—yet they are not much better than a dozen others which could be mentioned—is other than good. And a still fewer number would care to back their judgment against that of the men who have given much of their time and money and deep thought to the construction of such beautiful courses.

The short holes vary. Of the even dozen, nine are between 138 and 160 yards, which ought to give an inkling as to the best length necessary for a fine short hole. The men who design links and listen to the opinions of men who wish things done a certain way need only turn to the records of other great courses and prove to all concerned the merit in moderation.

Unscrambling The News — By Tisdale


THIS, MY FRIENDS, IS THE TROUBLE WITH HUMANITY TODAY - TO REMEDY IT I SEE BUT ONE EFFECTIVE COURSE, ETC.
GRADUATING EXERCISES RAGED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
I'M GLAD ABRAHAM LINCOLN WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDIFFERENCE
FREE LEMON
JULY FOURTH WAS DULY CELEBRATED
HEY- GET BACK IN THE RIVER — YOU'RE ON MY BEAT
POSSIBLE WEATHER COMPLICATION.
IT LOOKS AND TASTES AND SOUNDS LIKE SILVER - BUT I CAN SMELL THE BRASS IN IT
BAD 20 CENT PIECES ARE ALL OVER TOWN
I HOPE THEY BUILD THAT TALL ONE ON MY LOT
DR. REINSCH PREDICTED A GLOWING FUTURE FOR SHANGHAI

Lawn Tennis

Public School's tennis tournament has not been able to progress much, owing to the bad state of the turf, but, weather permitting, the second round for the singles championship will commence on Monday. In the only remaining game in the first round, G. Madar withdrew his name and the game goes in favor of A. Levis. The following will be the contestants in the second round:—

J. P. Hawes v. A. M. A. Hansen, B. H. Shirazee v. E. V. Rowland and F. Madar v. A. Levis. H. Sterlingwerff, of whom much was expected, was defeated last Sunday by A. M. A. Hansen 6-4, 4-6, 8-10 ,after a close and skilful game.

Today, if the turf is in better condition, the Public School Old Boys will meet the Police Recreation Club in a tennis tourney. The teams have not been chosen, but will be picked from the players present.

Chinese Students At Kashing in Boat Race

Government Middle School Turn Out Two Good Crews; Tennis Improving

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kashing, June 28.—A most interesting and significant event in the story of young China's progress in modern athletics was a boat race last week between two crews of the Government Middle School at Kashing, Chekiang. It was the first contest of its kind in this part of China, and certainly among the first in the whole country.

Over a thousand people lined the banks of the wide canal that flows northward from the Customs Buildings, as the two four-oared shells came into position. At the stern of one sat Mr. Chi Tseng-yin, the principal of the Chekiang Second Middle School: at the stern of the other was Mr. George Hudson, of the Kashing Presbyterian Mission High School, who has been in charge of the Government School's athletics this spring. The rowers were strong, muscular young fellows, and sat alert in their seats.

At five o'clock the starting signal was given, the coxswains gave their quick orders, and the shells darted forward. For the first three hundred yards, the boats kept well abreast, but when they reached the little island at the end of the first stretch which narrows considerably the channel, the Blue Flag won the lead. Just beyond this point however, it slowed a moment, and the Red Flag

(Continued on Page 4)

Beware! Rock Scorpions Are Found in Shanghai

By Domino

Roy Smith is a Rock Scorpion!

* * *

This doesn't mean that the popular manager of the Bandman Company is either a hard hearted skinflint or a snake in the grass. It just tells you that he was born and bred in Gibraltar. The Rock has been in British hands since 1704 and from that date it has had to put up with a great deal of bobbery.

* * *

I have known Roy Smith for nearly five years. Sometimes we have been pleasant together. At others we have been unkind. It all depended on the sort of company he had brought out and the kind of write-up I gave him. But now, gentle reader, there will be no more fluctuations in friendship although there may be differences of opinion on the quality of the shows he brings out.

* * *

Let me explain. We were talking theaters, artists, managers and plays when suddenly Roy with an expressive wave of both arms and a dip of his good looking old head said: "Well, as I'm a Rock Scorpion"— He got no further. You see, although I claim to be Irish—and so I am—and although I write for an American paper, I was brought up on the Rock, and a very nice place to be brought up on too, believe me—however hard in spots.

* * *

Well to get on. It turned out that we were in our fortress together. But that does not end the story. Can you imagine Roy in a nice white clean surplice and the possessor of a very nice soprano voice? Yes, he wore a surplice and in Gibraltar Cathedral he sang divinely and on the opposite side —the decani side if you please. I too sang, and opinions differ as to who sang the more divinely.

* * *

One day we were playing at Windmill Hill together. I did a theatrical tumble off Jacob's Ladder and Percy —I was called Percy at that time— was laid low for many months. Roy was there and Roy was of course sympathetic.

* * *

I could call to mind all sorts of silly things we did together, but the point is that here we have been gazing into each other's handsome countenances for nearly five years and it was only last evening that it turned out that he was the Roy and I was the Percy—So there!

* * *

Roy's father operated the "Glass Barrel"—what a name for a first class hotel!—and every actor or actress of note that ever invaded Gib. went to the Glass Barrel. Roy ought to be there now but he was caught with the wander fever and fortunately for us Bandman landed on the Rock at the psychological moment and played the "Sign of the Cross."

* * *

Bandman wanted someone who could do everything. Roy said he could. He was engaged—that was sixteen years ago—but within 24 hours he was fired. He refused to leave the actor-manager in the lurch however, and so today he is still doing everything and doing it well and I hope—and so do you—that he will continue to do so for many years to come.

* * *

Roy Smith tried to fight for Spain at one time. He speaks Spanish nearly as well as I do—perhaps better. But the British Consul wouldn't let him strafe the other blighters. He joined the British Army after that and went into the Army Ordnance Corps. He was sent to do clerical work under Major —— ("Domino's Father") and Roy says he had a good time.

* * *

Curiously enough I too had a good time under the same taipan and we all appear in the same picture on the steps of Gibraltar Cathedral. Isn't the world small?

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March "Grenadier" .....Parès
2.—Overture "Zanetta" .....Auber
3.—Waltz "Vision" .....Waldteufel
4.—Selection "Kitty Grey" Monckton
5.—(a) Song "The Last Watch" Pinsuti
(b) Cake Walk "Mr. Hicks of New York" .....Hume
6.—Selection "The Gondoliers" Sullivan

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

The Weather

Threats of more thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 89.6 and the minimum 70.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 89.6 and 71.2.

Lawn Bowls

In yesterday's match at the Lawn Bowls Club, the Handicapping Committee succeeded in defeating the Match Committee by the narrow margin of 12 points. Taken on the whole, the match was very evenly contested. The scores were as follows:—

Match Committee		Handicapping Committee	
J. T. Disselduff (skip)		L. Evans (skip)	
W. A. Ogden		E. Payne	
J. V. Davis		E. Hunter	
G. Dunlop		F. Large	
	25		13
W. N. C. Allen (skip)		O. Crewe-Read (skip)	
C. E. Pearson		A. Gray	
J. Frost		A. G. Mossop	
W. Gater		F. L. Marshall	
	15		16
C. M. Bain (skip)		S. Hammond (skip)	
J. Valentine		H. H. Fowler	
J. P. Lowe		F. C. Banham	
J. Quin		R. Simmons	
	21		16
A. D. Bell (skip)		G. H. Phillips (skip)	
Dr. J. W. Rors		J. Scotson	
F. B. Walker		A. T. Wignall	
D. Mennie		E. M. Reid	
	13		19
J. C. Macdougall (skip)		C. W. Porter (skip)	
J. J. Sheridan		H. B. Stewart	
A. Samson		G. R. Wingrove	
F. A. Sampson		D. MacGregor	
	21		21
J. C. Thomson (skip)		G. L. Campbell (skip)	
R. A. Lawson		W. Dutton	
A. W. Dewhurst		V. Grundy	
W. J. Gande		A Taylor	
	7		29
	102		114

Big League Baseball

Standings June 16

American League

	W	L	Pct
Cleveland	32	18	640
New York	26	21	553
Washington	26	23	531
Detroit	27	24	529
Boston	26	24	520
Chicago	23	25	479
St. Louis	19	28	404
Philadelphia	16	32	333

National League

	W	L	Pct
Brooklyn	28	16	636
Philadelphia	27	19	587
New York	23	21	523
Boston	21	21	500
Chicago	25	26	490
Cincinnati	22	27	449
Pittsburg	21	26	447
St. Louis	21	32	396

LOCALS LOSE IN BIG SCORE GAME

Quiros Claim Odd Run Out Of 23 Registered; Shanghai In Great Final Effort

A HAWAIIAN BATTERY

Neiper Tried in Box, With Valentien as Catcher; Mud Spoils Display

Shanghai was defeated by Quiros yesterday in a baseball game the score of which looked like a cricket match result. The measure of the victory was 11 to 12. The field was sodden with the week of rain we have been getting in lieu of weather. Therefore you should be lenient when regarding the errors and slowness of the game.

A Hawaiian battery started the game for Shanghai. Neiper was in the box and Valentien back of the bat. Neiper couldn't hold 'em down and after letting in five runs, Swan went in cold at the beginning of the fourth. Quiros returned joyously to the attack and in the one sickening inning got four hits and five runs. There were six hits off Swan and three off Neiper. Neiper and Swan struck out two men each. The former gave four men their bases and the latter walked three. Sullivan, tossing for Quiros, fanned six and walked three.

Ollerdessen got the long hit of the game, a three sacker. There were two base hits by Myers, Sullivan and Stephenson. The score:

Quiros	2	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	(
Shanghai	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3

Quiros

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Doyle, 2nd	4	1	1	0	4	4	0
Hess, s.	4	2	0	1	0	3	1
Boone, c.f.	5	3	0	0	1	0	1
Stephenson, 3rd	4	3	3	1	1	2	2
Neal, r.f.	5	1	2	1	3	0	0
Myers, 1st	5	1	2	0	5	0	2
Glover, l.f.	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Light, c.	2	0	0	2	7	1	0
Sullivan, p.	5	0	1	0	0	5	1
Total	36	12	9	5	27	16	7

Shanghai

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Rasmussen, l.f.	6	2	3	0	1	0	0
Ollerdessen, c.f.	5	2	2	0	0	0	1
Woods, 2nd	6	0	2	1	2	3	0
Morrison, 3rd	4	1	1	0	0	2	0
Holliday, s.	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Pennywitt, r.f.	5	1	1	0	2	1	0
Hykes, 1st	5	2	0	1	14	0	3
Neiper, p.	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Swan, p.	2	1	1	0	0	7	1
Valentien, c.	2	0	1	0	2	1	0
Roberts, c.	2	1	2	0	3	0	1
Total	43	11	14	3	24	16	8

There will be a game at 3 o'clock this afternoon between Brooklyn and Quiros.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Monthly Circular, July, 1916

Home Leave.—Mr. H. W. Daldy, on the eve of his departure for home leave was presented with a souvenir by the Association in recognition of his past services on the Committee (1911-1916).

The Association wishes him a "Bon Voyage."

National Rifle Association Medal, 1915.—The Annual competition for the medal of the N.R.A. 1915, will take place on Saturday, the 15th instant, as follows:—from 6 to 9 a.m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. and each competitor must complete the three distances during one of the above periods. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, one sighting and seven scoring shots at each range.

Ranges will be changed at 7 and 8 a.m. and at 3.30 and 4.30 p.m. and all the competitors must be ready at the firing points at least 15 minutes before these times. Competitors are requested to change their targets at every range.

This competition is open to members of the S.R.A., S.V.C., S.M.P. and the Fire Brigade. Post entries. No entrance fee.

A book will be on the range for the competition and every competitor before proceeding to the firing point, shall enter his name therein.

Firing will not be stopped on account of bad weather, unless the conditions are such that the targets are obscured.

Winner of the Medal last year (for 1914) Mr. J. R. Main, 100 points.

Monthly Competition.—The July competition will be held on Wednesday, the 26th instant, from 6 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. Range. 300 yards, Bisley, 1 sighting and ten scoring shots.

By order of the Committee.
(Signed) A. M. Collaco.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Shanghai, July 8, 1916.

Chinese Students At Kashing in Boat Race

(Continued from Page 1)

shot by beautifully, keeping ahead till the end of the race.

Although canal weeds and the intensely hot weather made rowing more difficult than usual, the mile was finished in good time for crews who have been in training only two months, The Red Flag ended in 6 minutes and 5 seconds; the other boat came in 30 seconds later.

The two crews follow:

1.—Red Flag.—Bow: Chow Lu. 2, Zi Ben-nye. 3, Zi Zu-lun. Stroke: Chee Zong-li. Cox, G. A. Hudson.

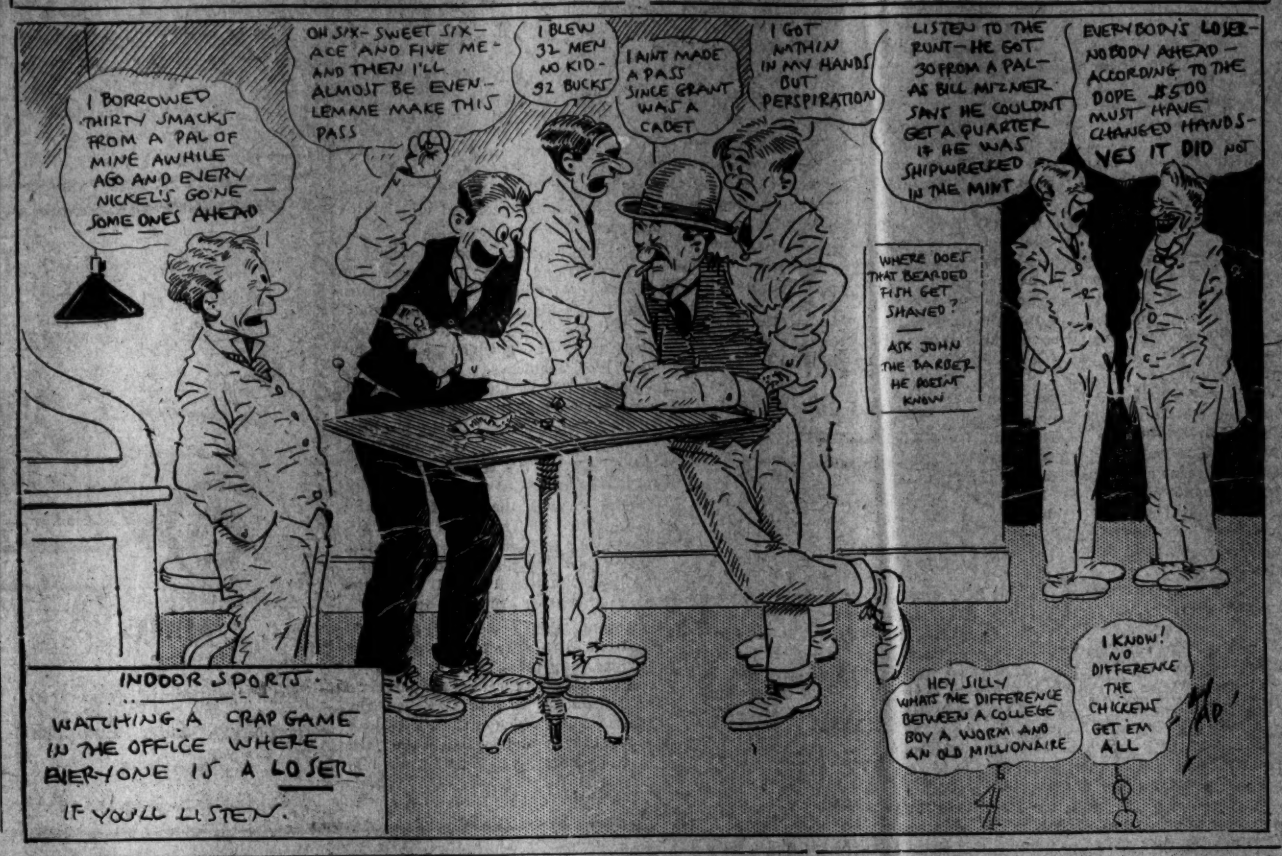
2.—Blue Flag.—Bow: Mo Ven-ba, 2, Tsu Vi-tsung, 3, Tsu Ba-sung. Stroke: Chow Ka-gee. Cox, Chi Tsong-yin.

A half hour after the race, the racing crews and the third crew entertained the crowds on the bank by swimming and diving sports.

Other forms of athletics have also been attracting wide interest at this progressive school. The finals of a tennis tournament have just been played off. The singles match saw better playing than was done in a Chinese school tournament in Nanking this year, although the students here have learned the game only since March.

Much of the success and advancement of this school in athletics is due to the wide-awake and enthusiastic principal, Mr. Chi and his assistants. Academically, this Middle School is recognized as one of the best in the state, and broad plans are being made now for even better athletics next year, so as to turn out men who are physically as well as mentally capable.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


I BORROWED THIRTY SMACKS FROM A PAL OF MINE AWHILE AGO AND EVERY NICKEL'S GONE — SOMEONES AHEAD
OH SIX-SWEET SIX— ACE AND FIVE ME— AND THEN I'LL ALMOST BE EVEN— LEMME MAKE THIS PASS
I BLEW 32 MEN NO KID— 92 BUCKS
I AINT MADE A PASS SINCE GRANT WAS A CADET
I GOT NATHIN IN MY HANDS BUT PERSPIRATION
LISTEN TO THE RUNT— HE GOT 30 FROM A PAL— AS BILL MIZNER SAYS HE COULDNT GET A QUARTER IF HE WAS SHIPWRECKED IN THE MINT
EVERYBODY'S LOSER— NOBODY AHEAD— ACCORDING TO THE DOPE $500 MUST HAVE CHANGED HANDS— YES IT DID NOT
WHERE DOES THAT BEARDED FISH GET SHAVED? — ASK JOHN THE BARBER HE DOESNT KNOW
HEY SILLY WHATS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A COLLEGE BOY A WORM AND AN OLD MILLIONAIRE
I KNOW! NO DIFFERENCE THE CHICKENS GET 'EM ALL
INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING A CRAP GAME IN THE OFFICE WHERE EVERYONE IS A LOSER IF YOU'LL LISTEN.

Scout Jottings For The Week

By 'Pathfinder'

For tips on how to run a Scout Concert apply to Nanyang.

Last Saturday week the two flourishing troops which infest that neighborhood put up a grand show, and the 9th and 10th are to be much congratulated on their fine work. There was a wealth of real talent seldom found at a Scouts Concert—and it was all "free"—no tickets—no "squeeze"—all undiluted merriment and fun from start to finish with a merry little supper thrown in also "free" at half time. Now I call that real organisation.

From 7 p.m. onwards, a long and varied program was presented, which included some really good Chinese sword play by the valiant "Godfrey" who lunged and cut and dealt stunning blows at imaginary enemies in the best Kwun Lun style, and needless to say laid them all out in the end without so much as a scratch on his own active and heroic person.

Scoutmaster Pringle on the banjo was in great demand as usual and ably filled the bill in "Galveston" and in a joyous little trio in which mouth-organ, mandolin and banjo blended in one melodious burst of sound. The Chinese violin played its part, and sounded very sweetly and restful for once amid the dark firs of the great playground in front of the College and one found a soothing effect which was quite unexpected. P/L. Chang of the "Owl" Patrol played his part well and gained much applause. Some excellent conjuring tricks were shown by Scout Yang and Scouts Shar and Tong.

But perhaps the most appreciated part of an altogether enjoyable evening came when the boxing turns were put on. A spirited three rounds contest was fought between P. L. Shen and P. L. Pun which resulted in a victory for the former. These well-set-up, sturdy lads know the game all right and to watch the numerous upper cuts, lightning-like jabs and swings which the boys gave each other with all the keenness possible showed the excellence of their training in the noble art.

Much amusement was caused when Scoutmaster Biggs and Asst. S. M. Leslie faced each other in a slap dash, "hit-where-you-like," three round fight, and the serio-comic finish when the two lusty combatants remained locked in a deadly embrace on the boards in the last round, "brought the house down."

The meeting terminated with the "Nanyang Scouts' Song" and a nice little presentation to the Scoutmaster and his hard working Assistant from the boys—and everyone went home happy.

As the poet says "Call me early, mother dear" when the 9th and 10th put up their next concert.

* * *

A hard working Committee is now tackling the arrangements for a big Autumn Rally in October when it is hoped all the officially registered Scout Troops in Shanghai and perhaps representative patrols from Nanking and Soochow will combine in scouting competitions on a large scale.

The bill of fare is certainly an ambitious one. Starting with a grand Circular Rally, troops will compete during the afternoon in ambulance, cooking, display work, map drawing, Music, signalling, and bridgebuilding. The "All Shanghai Signalling Shield" will be competed for, and there will probably also be small medals and prizes for the winning teams. It is hoped shortly to issue an official program of events, and practice will begin immediately the details become public.

* * *

The large Divisional Camp at Woosung has fallen through owing to scarcity of time in which to make arrangements and school holidays intervening, but an energetic party of scouts from the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th Troops hope to go under canvas shortly at Woosung when a good deal of training should be possible, given fine weather.

* * *

Excellent news of progress comes from the 1st Hankow Troop, who have finished up the term with 42 scouts on the roll. Good work has been done in the keeping of meteorological records by the boys who forward them to Siccawei. Over 6,000 readings have been recorded to date. A squad of 12 scouts took the engineering badge and each can now run the 7 h.p. oil engine without supervision. Life-saving and swimming have been largely gone in for, and their use has been well demonstrated by the following little glimpse into a sad page of the history of the College.

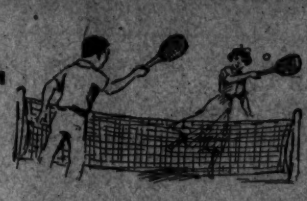
The Scoutmaster reports:—

"The season closed with a sad fatality which has cast a cloud over the close of term. But this cloud is not without its very bright silver lining. A scholar—(not a scout)—went to a forbidden pool to bathe. He got into difficulties and called for help. He was alone. A ploughman heard him and called two scouts to the spot. They arrived just in time to see him disappear for the last time. One of them was going to dive in, though he would have been useless as he was not strong enough to find the bottom, but the other restrained him. The alarm was given. When the Scoutmaster arrived on the scene there were four boys already in the water searching, but futilely, for the body. The Scout life buoy proved of great use, as by its aid a strong swimmer was able to probe the bottom. The difficulty was to locate the body. Before we found it, six scholars, of whom three were scouts, regardless of their own safety, and of the danger of themselves becoming entangled in the weedy bottom, were doing all in their power to save their comrade. At last he of the life buoy found the body, and Instructor Knott brought it to the surface.

"The scouts had already shown their disregard of personal safety, and their presence of mind. They were new to show them still further. We got him on shore and under the direction of Mr. Upward, artificial respiration was carried on. Everyone helped, running for hot water, bottles, massaging wrists, and ankles, and always with the same quiet determined spirit of duty. After two and a half hours, all signs of death had set in, and respiration was discontinued. A patrol tent was pitched and the body placed in it, while scouts mounted guard in turn. Being the last day of term, general leave was granted, but only five availed themselves of it.

"The boys carried the body of their comrade to a quieter spot. Later on a special service was held, and anything more impressive would be difficult to imagine. In the middle of 'Lead Kindly Light' the engine belt broke, and we were plunged into darkness, but not the slighest panic ensued. And after the service was over, while the boys remained on their knees, the 'Last Post' was played with a tenderness and pathos which I never dreamed could have come from any instrument except a violin.

"Something about the boys' faces, especially their eyes, has shown me that with all their failings, they are sterling beneath, and the events of the last few days have shown me that there is implanted in them, the truest sense of religion—Service."

DON'T  MISS

an opportunity of trying

SPALDING TENNIS BALLS

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

$9.00 per doz.

SQUIRES, BINGHAM CO.

17a Nanking Road

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

"FREEZOR" FANS

DESK—OSCILLATING—CEILING TYPES

"FREEZOR" fans give a strong cool breeze, and the three-speed regulator in base allows ample control for any temperature. Noisy running noticeable in many makes is conspicuously absent from a "Freezor"

Large Stocks of All Sizes and Types, to suit both Settlements and Outports

The General Electric Co. [of China], Ltd.

(Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow—London)

TELEPHONES 1608 & 1606 TELEGRAMS "GENLECTRIC" 7 JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

TSINGTAO BEER

Brewed by

THE ONLY BRITISH BREWERY

in the Far East

			Per Case.
Lager Beer	48	Quarts	$11.00
do.	72	Pints	11.50
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	12.50
do.	72	Pints	13.00

J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., 4b, Peking Road. Tel. 1651.

SELLING AGENTS:

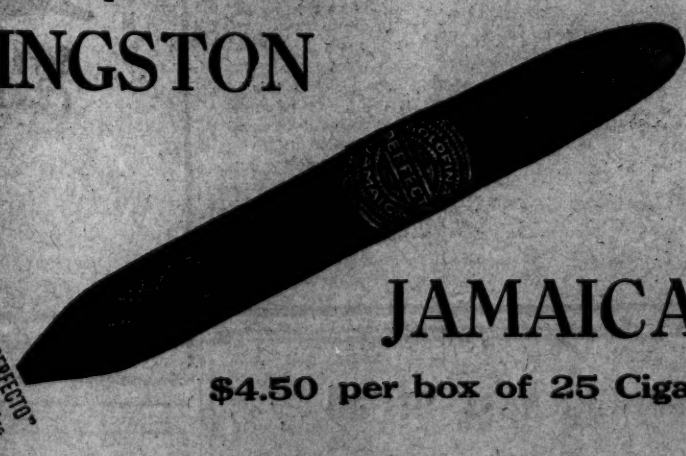
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, FOOCHOW ROAD. 'PHONE 16.

GOLOFINA "Perfecto" CIGARS

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

KINGSTON



JAMAICA

$4.50 per box of 25 Cigars.

NOW ON SALE

AT

ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Distributors, Bristol & London.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those gentlemen who keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, on whom the first sign of any irregularity of the System (falsely) does may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

Clearance Sale

previous to removal

25% off on all purchases

SING FAT & Co.

3a Nanking Road

10183

Cut Flowers Wreaths Baskets

and all kinds of artistic floral arrangements always to be had at

The Shanghai Flora

Florists and Nurserymen

88 Szechuen Road

Tel. 2710

Dr. John Goddard Optician

Retracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928

THE TWO BANKS

He is a wise man who has a bank account, but he is an unwise man who makes that an excuse for not taking life assurance. The two propositions are entirely different. The bank account only stands for the cash actually deposited, plus whatever interest may accrue on it, whereas the life assurance policy does all that the bank does in the way of interest, by way of added profits, and this besides: It credits immediately to the estate, in the event of death, the full face of the policy, be it for $1,000 or $100,000.

When you take out a life assurance policy you make the biggest bank deposit you ever made in your life at one time.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

BARNES MOSS, Agency Manager.

22 Kiangse Road.